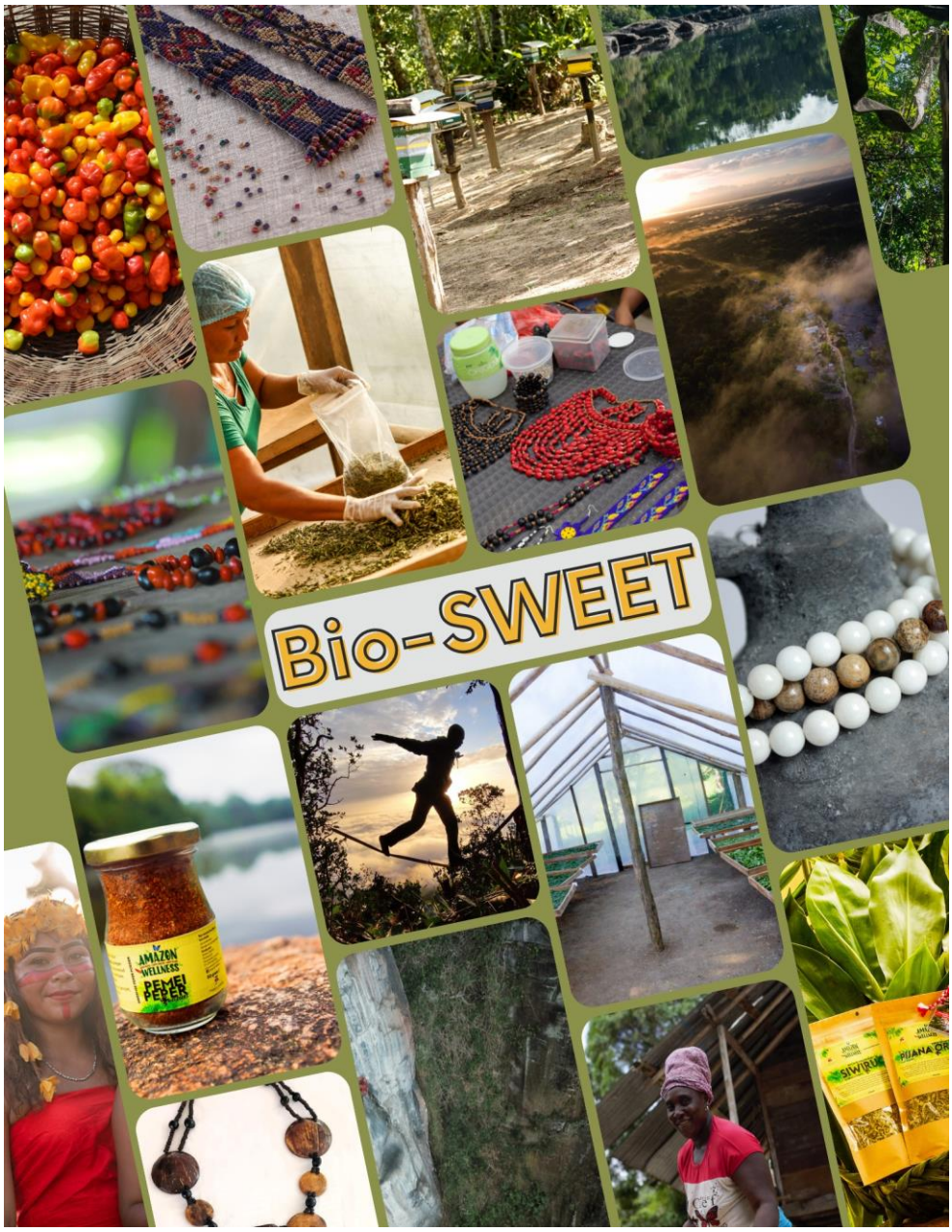


STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP) FOR THE PROJECT 'RURAL ELECTRIFICATION WITH RENEWABLE ENGERGY, POTABLE WATER, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN SURINAME'

Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) required for the preparation of a multiple works' operation ('BIO-SWEET") that will strengthen the bio economy potential for indigenous communities in the Sipaliwini District of Suriname through improvements in energy, water and telecommunication infrastructure.

ABSTRACT

This document contains the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) performed through this consultancy.

Josta Nieuwendam
Consultant

Prepared by ACT on behalf of Energie Bedrijven Suriname (EBS) and Ministerie van Natuurlijke Hulpbronnen (MNH)

Paramaribo, 05 April 2024

Contents

1 Introduction

This report presents the results of the "*CONSULTANCY TO SUPPORT FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION WITH RENEWABLE ENGERGY, POTABLE WATER, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN SURINAME"* as described in the Terms of Reference (ToR) (Annex 1) and Annex 1 Sociocultural Analysis (SCA) and Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) (Annex 2) and Annex 2 Land Acquisition Framework (Annex 3). The ToR and its annexes provide a non-exhaustive list of the content of an SCA and IPP that were adapted by the consultant to the specific project activities.

The objective of the Consultancy is to (i) prepare environmental and social (E&S) documents required for the preparation of a multiple work's operation ("Bio-SWEET") that will strengthen the bio economy potential for indigenous communities in the Sipaliwini District of Suriname through improvements in energy, water, and telecommunications infrastructure, in accordance with the requirements of the Bank's E&S Policy Framework (ESPF) and its E&S Performance Standards (ESPSs), building upon the Strategic E&S Assessment (SESA) currently in progress for works in ten communities of the District including other deliverables by following the original ToR and (ii) prepare an E&S scoping report of the proposed 110 kV 131-km transmission line between the Peperpot substation near Paramaribo and Albina.

This Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) is part of the environmental and social (E&S) documents, as described above.

2 Background Information

IDB

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is the main source of financing for sustainable, social, economic and institutional development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The bank will facilitate an energy, water and telecommunications project for the sustainable development of Indigenous peoples in Alalapadu, Apetina, Sipaliwini, Kwamalasamutu, Kawemhakan, Kumakapan, Pelelutepoe, Palumeu, Amotopo and Coeroeni.

The project phases include:

1. Information gathering in 2022 and 2023
2. Preparation and planning in 2023 and 2024
3. Project start in 2025.

ACT-Guianas

Amazon Conservation Team Guianas (before Amazon Conservation Team Suriname) was hired as a subcontractor by Trama Tecno Ambiental (TTA) in the information gathering process for supporting the initial engagement strategy in the 10 previously mentioned indigenous villages in South-Suriname. The report prepared by ACT-Guianas under that consultancy assignment served as a key output deliverable for Trama Tecno Ambiental (TTA), who is hired as the main consultant for the project by the IDB.

The Amazon Conservation Team Guianas (ACT-G) is a nonprofit organization that is dedicated to protecting the Amazon rainforest. ACT-Guianas aims to achieve this via partnerships with the local native Indigenous and maroon peoples of Suriname, the traditional inhabitants and users of the rainforest. Respect for, and integration of, their traditional cultural knowledge is crucial for the protection of their land's ecosystems.

ACT-Guianas focuses on three interrelated frameworks: land, governance and livelihood. Supporting them in their livelihood by offering support in maintaining their traditions in turn helps to maintain and protect our beautiful rainforests. The indigenous partners have asked for income generating projects which lead to the creation of several programs including beekeeping and honey production, herbal tea farming and tea production, and pepper farming and ground pepper production. In addition, ACT-Guianas has an active environmental department where local Indigenous rangers are trained to protect their land's biodiversity.

Trama Tecno Ambiental (TTA)
Trama Tecno Ambiental is a global consulting and engineering company with headquarters in Barcelona, Spain. Since its founding in 1986, fully committed to a sustainable energy development, TTA has been providing specialized services in distributed generation through renewable energies, energy management and efficiency, rural electrification, self-generation, integration of renewables in buildings, sustainable architecture, as well as, specialized training, education and technological development related to its activities.

3 Objectives

The main objective was to prepare environmental and social (E&S) documents required for the preparation of a multiple works' operation ("Bio-SWEET") that will strengthen the bio-economy potential for indigenous communities in the Sipaliwini district of Suriname through improvements in energy, water, and telecommunications infrastructure in 10 communities. These 10 communities in the South of Suriname are all indigenous communities, including Kwamalasamutu, Alalapadu, Sipaliwini, Coeroeni, Amatopo, Palumeu, Apetina, Tepu, Kawemakhan and Kumakapan.

This Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) is part of the E&S documents, mentioned above.

4 Scope of Work

The consultant has performed all the activities needed to achieve the objectives of the consultancy including but not restricted to:

A. Prepare an E&S Management System (ESMS) in accordance with ESPS 1, including an E&S Management Framework (ESMF) for future works outside of the representative sample.
B. Conduct a critical habitat assessment in accordance with the Guidelines on ESPS 6 and present lines of actions for achieving net gains, if applicable.
C. Perform an in-situ Sociocultural Analysis (see Annex 1) of each of the ten (10) communities identified as the representative sample and assist the borrower in achieving free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) and the respective indigenous people development plans (IPDP) in accordance with ESPS 7 and national requirements.
D. Prepare Resettlement and Livelihood Restitution Plan (PRRMV) in accordance with ESPS 5
E. Prepare and E&S Scoping Report of the proposed Peperpot-Albina transmission line, including a rapid site visit (1 or 2 days). This report will identify key risks and impacts related to each of the ten ESPSs and recommendations for the mitigation approach.

It was agreed with the IDB that point A of the assignment, mentioned above, does not apply as there are no other villages in the south of Suriname. Furthermore, IDB also agreed that assignment D was not necessary since resettlement is not applicable in the context of this project.

Due to time pressure and socio-cultural barriers to carrying out the same research with the same target group in a very short time, the consultant has received permission from the IDB to use research material

that had already been carried out in the context of this project. This mainly concerns research material provided by TTA in the context of this project.

5 Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)

5.1.1 A Description of the Culturally Appropriate Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Process and Information Disclosure

Below is the stakeholder analysis, carried out by Ilaco, on behalf of TTA, for the introduction of water, electricity and telecom in the 10 villages in question in the south of Suriname. This report was positively assessed as part of my desk study and was therefore adopted in its entirety within this consultancy.

5.1.1.1 Stakeholder Analysis

The main objective of the stakeholder analysis is determining and understanding the current situation of utilizes in the 10 villages, mentioned earlier, in South Suriname, specifically the regulatory and institutional framework. This process aims to identify the institutions and organizations related to rural electrification, potable water supply, and telecom services from different sectors (public, private, academia, etc.); grouping them according to their levels of participation, interest, and influence; and determining how best to involve and communicate with each of these stakeholder groups throughout[1].

Figure 1 Stakeholders analysis process

The process started by **listing the stakeholders** related to rural electrification, water supply and telecom services in the hinterland, according to the experience and knowledge of the consultant.

[1] https://www.productplan.com/glossary/stakeholder-analysis/

Then the process continued by holding different **meetings with the listed stakeholders** to: i) know their interest and influence on the definition of a regulatory and institutional framework for rural electrification, water supply and telecom services and ii) include any other stakeholders missing.
After this, the process proceeded by **collecting** as much **information** possible about their **experiences** and relation with rural electrification, water supply and telecom services in Suriname, as well the stakeholders´ **interests and influence** on it, in order to **categorize and classify** them.
Once the stakeholders are categorized and classified, a **communication strategy** for different stakeholders was proposed.
This Section provides an overview of the key stakeholders in the energy, water and telecom sector. Also, institutions and organizations related to these sectors and other key basic services (linked to energy, water and telecommunications) in rural areas are included due to the importance of these services as well as because of the need of electricity to make these services available in these communities.

5.1.1.1.1 Public sector

Table 1 Stakeholder identification, Public sector

Stakeholder	Category	Key Responsibility	Link to energy	Link to other basic services	Power of Influence	Level of Interest
Ministry of Natural Resources (MNH)	Public (Central Government)	Sustainable and efficient management and development of natural resources potentially present in Suriname. Within the focus area of energy, the ministry is tasked with Energy Policy and supervision of the energy sector. Also, the MNH supervises performance of water services institutions and guides water management.	Yes	Yes (Water)	High	High
Ministry of Regional Development and Sports (MROS)	Public (Central Government)	Responsible for regional development, agricultural development in the interior and sports	Yes	Yes (Economic development)	Medium	High
Ministry of Health	Public (Central Government)	Responsible to better access to healthcare and good quality of care	No	Yes (healthcare)	Low	High
Ministry of Education, Science and Culture	Public (Central Government)	The Education System of Suriname is centralized and coordinated, guided and regulated by the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture	Yes	Yes (education)	Low	High
Ministry of Finance	Public (Central Government)	Monitors the income and expenditure of the state is responsible for the payment of the State's expenditure.	Yes	Yes	High	Low
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation	Public (Central Government)	Is committed to making Suriname a better country. It does this by establishing and maintaining relationships with various countries and organizations in the world.	Yes	Yes	High	Low
Ministry of Public Works	Public (Central Government)	The Ministry of Public Works develops, builds and maintains public assets	No	Yes (Water)	Low	Low
Ministry of Transport, Communications and Tourism	Public (Central Government)	Responsible for telecommunications services in Suriname	No	Yes (Telecoms)	Low	Low

Stakeholder	Category	Key Responsibility	Link to energy	Link to other basic services	Power of Influence	Level of Interest
Energy Authority of Suriname (EAS)	Public	An independent, supervisory and management body established by law (SB 2016 no. 41) in the energy sector that regulates, monitors, informs and advises. Energy security and sustainability are also important principles.	Yes	No	High	High
Telecommunications Authority Suriname (TAS)	Public	Responsible for legal and regulatory framework of telecoms services	No	Yes (Telecoms)	Low	Low
Suriname Power Utility (EBS)	Public	Responsible for power generation, transmission and distribution (Portfolio of power generation includes HFO Diesel Gensets, Solar PV grid tied systems). Via subsidiary Ogane also responsible for retail of cooking fuel (LPG)	Yes	Yes (Water and Telecoms)	Medium	High
Surinamese Water Pipe Company (SWM)	Public	Water supply company responsible of production and distribution	No	Yes (Water)	Low	Low
The Telecommunications Company Suriname (Telesur)	Public	Stated owned telecoms services company	No	Yes (Telecoms)	Low	Low

Ministry of Natural Resources (**MNH,** https://gov.sr/ministeries/ministerie-van-natuurlijke-hulpbronnen/) responsible for the energy policy and supervision of the energy sector. Moreover, its responsibility encompasses sustainable and efficient management and development of natural resources in Suriname, in particularly water, minerals, and energy. The rural electrification is in hands of the MNH´s **Electricity Supply Department (DEV)** which operates and maintains nearly 130 small diesel power systems located in isolated and remote communities. Electricity supply in the Hinterland is under the mandate of DEV. **The Water Supply Directorate (DWV)** which belongs to the MNH is responsible for i) policy advice, policy elaboration and policy coordination of all water matters, ii) developing and monitoring a national drinking water sector plan, iii) providing information about policies, procedural rules and guidelines for decision-making, preparation and implementation of projects and programs to stakeholders, and others. They also distribute water to communities of individuals who do not have a water distribution network in their area or do not have a water connection (yet). DWV provides water to communities or individuals that are not connected to any distribution net, via large water distribution trucks.

Ministry of Regional Development and Sports (MROS, https://gov.sr/ministeries/ministerie-van-regionale-ontwikkeling-en-sport/**)** responsible for regional development, agricultural and interior, and sustainable of indigenous communities. The main tasks are: i) relations between the regional and central government, ii) improvement of life quality in the interior, iii) promotion of public participation, and others. Within the framework of their role and responsibilities, they are engaged in rural and hinterland community projects related to improving access to water and electricity, just to mention these to facets. **The Foundation for the Development of the Interior (SFOB)** is a government foundation under the MROS, it´s the main goal is financing of activities in Suriname, aimed at the advancement and the realization of integrated, self-perpetuated rural economies of the indigenous peoples and maroons living in the interior of Suriname. The aim of the Foundation is to contribute to eliminating the socio-economic disadvantage of the population groups living in the interior, so that self-sustaining rural economies can be created.

Ministry of Health (https://gov.sr/ministeries/ministerie-van-volksgezondheid/**)** is responsible to better access to healthcare and good quality of care. The main tasks are: i) personnel and material facilities in healthcare, including medicines and other medical supplies, ii) management and control of institutions for nursing and/or treating the sick, pharmacies and warehouses of medicines and medical and pharmaceutical supplies; iii) medical examination of persons in State service, iv) health of population groups and individuals who need this care and would otherwise not receive it, and others. Via other entities they also provide (or facilitate) healthcare in rural and hinterland communities, and purchase medicines and other medical consumables using collective bargaining.
In addition to the ministry, the RGD and Medische Zending are entities that respectively provide primary health care in the rural coastal area and the hinterland of Suriname. In some instances, the medical post operated by these entities have solar PV systems for providing their electrical energy needs.

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (MINOWC https://gov.sr/ministeries/ministerie-van-onderwijs-wetenschapen-cultuur/**)** is responsible for the overall coordination, guidance and oversight of education in Suriname, be it public of private, from primary level up to tertiary level. Please note that oversight is lacking in education quality of some private schools and institutes of higher education.

Ministry of Finance and Planning (https://gov.sr/ministeries/ministerie-van-financien-en-planning/**)** Specifically with regard to their role in relation to hinterland electrification, they have passed regulations whereby solar panels can be imported free of duties and taxes. The intention is to promote in this way the deployment of solar PV systems. Batteries are, however, excluded from this measure.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation (https://gov.sr/ministeries/ministerie-van-buitenlandse-zaken-internationaal-business-internationale-samenwerking/**)** chiefly the directorate of International Cooperation is an important directorate within said ministry to facilitate the collaboration on government level for grant funding (or soft loans) for rural and/or hinterland electrification projects, e.g., the India-Suriname credit line of USD 35.8 million (Exim Bank of India) for installation of solar PV plants serving 50 hinterland villages.

Ministry of Public Works (https://gov.sr/ministeries/ministerie-van-openbare-werken/**)** is responsible for i) the preparation and construction of dry and wet civil engineering works and any other infrastructural facilities, ii) ensures the preparation and construction of housing (public housing, service housing, student accommodation, hospitals, etc.), educational institutions (schools), outpatient clinics, police houses and markets in city and government districts, in collaboration with the relevant ministries, iii) the care for primary, secondary and tertiary drainage and dewatering and the integrated water management of urban and non-urban areas; the same for flood defenses along the coast and rivers, iv) ensuring compliance with water quality standards of surface water for water discharged into the sea, rivers and canals.

Ministry of Transport, Communications and Tourism (https://gov.sr/ministeries/ministerie-van-transport-communicatie-toerisme/**)**

Energy Authority of Suriname (EAS, https://eas.sr/**)** recently created in 2016, it is an independent, supervisory and management body in the energy sector that regulates, monitors, informs and advises. Energy security and sustainability are also important principles. Regarding the rural electrification the main challenges are related to i) infrastructure and access, ii) geographical and environmental tools, iii) cost and funding, iv) technical expertise, v) energy source, vi) storage solutions, vii) community engagement, viii) cultural sensitivity, ix) regulations and permits, and x) long-term sustainability.

Telecommunications Authority Suriname (TAS, https://www.tas.sr/**)** is the official body that enables the rapid development of affordable, high-quality telecom services for the Surinamese public. TAS provides

transparent, non-discriminatory and legal regulatory framework for reliable and accessible telecommunications that encourages innovative private sector participation and the acceptance of information services.

Suriname Power Utility (EBS https://nvebs.com/**)** is a stated owned company in charge of the operation of the electricity systems. EBS´s operations entail generation, transmission, distribution, and commercialization of electricity. EBS also operates PV hybrid systems and collaborates with MNH on PV systems in rural areas.

Surinamese Water Pipe Company (SWM https://swm.sr/**)** is an owned stated company in charge of water supply in Suriname (urban area). SMW´s is responsible of water supply network including production and distribution. For communities which are not connected to any distribution net, SWM can provide water by means of water trucks.

The Telecommunications Company Suriname (Telesur https://www.telesur.sr/zakelijk/telesur-seogs/telesur-solutions-for-your-business/**)** is the governmental-owned full-telecommunications service provider for Suriname. The services provided by Telesur include telephone, internet and wireless.

Financing	Ministry of Finance and Planning
International Cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation
Policy Maker/Operator "Energy Sector"	Ministry of Natural Resources Department of Rural Energy
Regulatory Agency	Energy Authority of Suriname
Services	Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
Power Utility	Suriname Power Utility
Local/rural Development	Ministry of Regional Development and Sports

Figure 2 Public Institutions related to rural electrification in Suriname

Financing	Ministry of Finance and Planing
International Cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation
Policy Maker/Operator "Energy Sector"	Ministry of Natural Resources Water Supply Directorate
Services	Ministry of Health
Water Supply company	Surinamese Water Supply Company
Local/rural Development	Ministry of Regional Development and Sports

Figure 3 Public institutions related to water supply in Suriname

Financing	Ministry of Finance and Planing
International Cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation
Policy Maker/Operator "Energy Sector"	Ministry of Transport, Communications and Tourism
Regulatory Agency	Telecommunications Authority Suriname
Telecomms Utility	Telecommunications Company Suriname
Local/rural Development	Ministry of Regional Development and Sports

Figure 4 Public institutions related with telecoms services in Suriname

In the energy sector, specifically for rural electrification there are three key public institutions involved. These three institutions are: MNH through DEV, EAS, and EBS which oversee policy, planning, regulating, operation, and maintenance of rural electrification projects.

For the water supply there are two institutions in charge of policy, planning, operation and maintenance of water systems in Suriname: MNH through DWV and SWM.

The telecoms services are governed by the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Tourism. Also, there are two additional public institutions in charge of regulating, operation, and maintenance of telecom services in Suriname, these two institutions are: TAS and Telesur.

The rural electrification, water supply and telecoms services depend on financing sources from the Ministry of Finance and Planning and/or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business and International Cooperation. Regarding the Hinterland and rural communities, the MROS through SFOB is a key stakeholder which oversees the local development policy in the rural areas, also have high influence and incidence in these areas.

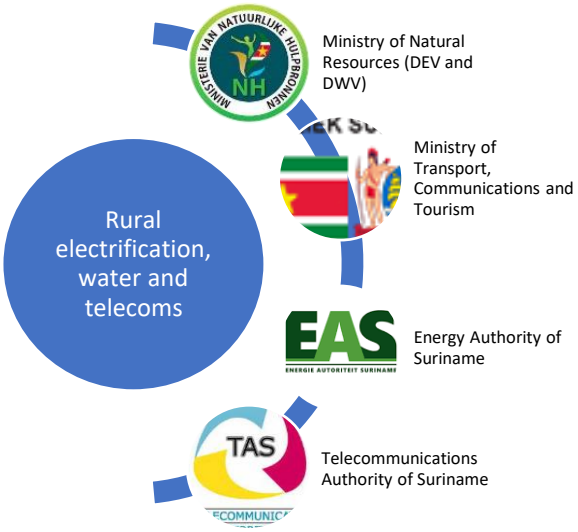


Figure 5 Policy makers and regulatory agencies for rural electrification, water supply and telecoms services, Suriname

5.1.1.1.2 Civil Society & Non-Governmental Organizations

Table 2 Stakeholder identification, Civil Society and Non-Governmental Organizations

Stakeholder	Category	Key Responsibility	Link to energy	Link to other basic services	Power of Influence	Level of Interest
Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS)	Civil Society	It´s main responsibility is defending indigenous peoples' rights, as well as in sustainable development and environmental protection	No	Yes (sustainable development)	Medium	High
Collaboration of Tribal Peoples in Suriname (KAMPOS)	Civil Society	The purpose of the collaboration includes advocating for the land- and other rights, and representing the collective interests of Tribal Peoples	No	No	Medium	Medium
Association of Saamaka Authorities (VSG)	Civil Society	This organization focuses primarily on recognition of the land rights of the Saamaka people.	No	No	Medium	Low
Organization for Indigenous people in Suriname (OIS)	Non-Governmental Organization	OIS's work is focusing on mitigating the consequences of the actual sanitary crisis and foster socio-economic resilience within indigenous communities	No	Yes (sustainable development)	Medium	High
Mulokot Foundation	Civil Society	The goals of the foundation are to bring sustainable development of the Wayana community by capacity building, developing management skills, managing projects in the community, providing training, and advocacy	No	No	Medium	Medium
Amazon Conservation Team -Guianas (ACT)	Non-Governmental Organization	ACT- Guianas mission is to work in partnership with indigenous and maroon communities to protect and preserve biodiversity, their culture and traditional health care in the North-East Amazon.	No	No	Low	Medium
Conservation International Suriname	Non-Governmental Organization	CIS is an environmental organization that has worked in Suriname for the last 25 years. It´s mission is to preserve Suriname´s rich biodiversity and ecosystems.	No	No	Low	Medium
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Non-Governmental Organization	Organization that focuses on conserving wildlife and endangered species	No	No	Low	Medium
Green Growth Suriname (GGS)	Non-Governmental Organization	Its mission is to further advance the people of Suriname's wellbeing and welfare by conserving the biological and cultural richness of the country.	No	No	Low	Medium

Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname (VIDS https://vids.sr/**)** established in 1992 and is an association of indigenous community leaders from all 51 indigenous villages in Suriname. Each leader is appointed by the community or chosen in accordance with traditional practices. VIDS´ main responsibility is defending indigenous peoples' rights, as well as in sustainable development and environmental protection. It's the most important partner of the government concerning policy issues affecting indigenous peoples in Suriname.

Collaboration of Tribal Peoples in Suriname (KAMPOS)[2] was founded in 2019. KAMPOS represents the six Afro-descendant Tribal Peoples in Suriname, which are Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Pamaka, Okanisi, and Saamaka. The purpose of the collaboration includes advocating for the land- and other rights, and representing the collective interests of Tribal Peoples, as well as contribute to the sustainable management of traditional tribal territories and the ecosystems within these areas[3].

Association of Saamaka Authorities (VSG https://www.forestpeoples.org/en/partner/association-saamaka-traditional-authorities-vsg-vereniging-van-saamaka-gezagsdragers**)** was founded in 2000 and represents the 12 Saamaka sub clans (Iö's). This organization focuses primarily on recognition of the land rights of the Saamaka people. Education, including adult literacy and bilingual intercultural education, is another important focus point for VSG.

Organization for Indigenous people in Suriname (OIS) founded in 1992 and works for the defense of indigenous people's rights and self-determination throughout indigenous-led initiatives and projects within the legal boundaries of the State of Suriname. OIS's work is focusing on mitigating the consequences of the actual sanitary crisis and foster socio-economic resilience within indigenous communities through climate smart agriculture pilot projects, promotion of traditional knowledge, health awareness and dissemination of accurate and culturally sensitive information on the current situation.

Mulokot Foundation (https://mulokot.com**)** was founded in 2018. The goals of the foundation are to bring sustainable development of the Wayana community by capacity building, developing management skills, managing projects in the community, providing training, and advocacy. The Mulokot Foundation operates in all nine Wayana villages.

The Amazon Conservation Team (ACT https://www.amazonteam.org/**)** established in 2002 as a non-governmental organization (NGO) under Surinamese law. ACT Suriname's mission is to work in partnership with indigenous and maroon communities to protect and preserve biodiversity, their culture and traditional health care within the North-East Amazon. Indigenous people have been the traditional inhabitants and users of the forest over the centuries and are therefore central to the protection of the tropical rainforest in ACT's programs.

Conservation International Suriname (https://www.conservation.org/suriname/about) is an environmental organization that has worked in Suriname for the last 25 years. It´s mission is to preserve Suriname´s rich biodiversity and ecosystems. Also, this organization designed the Suriname´s ecotourism development plan and has experience on community-owned ecotourism infrastructure with local tribes of Suriname.

[2] Includes 6 tribes: Kwinti, Aluku, Matawai, Paamaka, Okanisi and Saamaka

[3] Personal communication with R. Simson, director of KAMPOS

World Wildlife Fund (WWF https://www.worldwildlife.org/**)** is an international non-governmental organization that focuses on conserving wildlife and endangered species. Currently in Suriname are being conducting different projects to protect sea, freshwater, forests, wildlife, and others. Its programs include projects to reduce small-scale gold mining which is by far the largest driver of deforestation across Suriname.

Green Growth Suriname (GGS https://greengrowthsuriname.org/about-us/**)** is a non-governmental organization, and its mission is to further advance the people of Suriname's wellbeing and welfare by conserving the biological and cultural richness of the country. The main objectives of this organization are: i) developing and implementing models to include nature in national development processes, ii) designing and executing socio-economic projects that contribute to GGS's mission, iii) building capacity for nationals interested in conservation by organizing training sessions, workshops, seminars, and socio-cultural excursions.

5.1.1.1.3 Private sector

Table 3 Stakeholder identification, Private sector

Stakeholder	Category	Key Responsibility	Link to energy	Link to other basic services	Power of Influence	Level of Interest
Digicel Suriname	Private Sector	Is a multinational telecommunications company related to business of internet, and mobile phones	No	Yes (telecoms)	Low	Medium
Power China	Private Sector	Is an international company working with MNH for electricity projects in the Hinterland	Yes	No	Low	High
SinoSoar	Private Sector	Is an international company specialized in solar hybrid and off-grid systems	Yes	No	Low	High
JGH	Private Sector	Is an international company of solar energy specialized in remote areas	Yes	No	Low	High
ElGAWA	Private Sector	Is a local service contractor and distributor of technical products such as generators and electrical materials.	Yes	No	Low	High
Multi Electrical System N.V. (MES)	Private Sector	Is a local technical services provider of electricity	Yes	No	Low	High
HSW Energy	Private Sector	Is a local renewable energy solutions company	Yes	No	Low	High
CleanTech Suriname	Private Sector	Is a local service provider company related to sustainable energy projects	Yes	No	Low	High
InterData N.V.	Private Sector	Is a local service provider company in Suriname related to sustainable energy projects	Yes	No	Low	High

Digicel Suriname (https://www.digicelgroup.com/sr/du.html**)** is a multinational telecommunications company related to business of internet, and mobile phones. It provides internet and mobile phone services in the hinterland. To power their equipment, Digicel uses solar PV installations which they install, operate and maintain (be it via contractors).

PowerChina (https://en.powerchina.cn/2022-09/30/c_817549.htm**)** is an international company working with MNH for electricity projects in the Hinterland, the total power capacity to be installed is estimated

to be about 4,200 kWp (Solar Micro Grids, 24/7 hours) in 50 villages in Tapanahony, Upper Suriname, Gran Río, Pikin Río and Marowijne.

SinoSoar (https://www.enfsolar.com/) is an international company specialized in solar hybrid and off-grid systems. It has developed, built, and installed PV and energy storage systems in Suriname.
JGH (https://jghsolardk.wpcomstaging.com) is an international company of solar energy specialized in remote areas. It is currently working on the supply and installation of 10 PV power plants in Upper Suriname with an estimated total power of 1.7 MWp of solar PV and 7.25 MWh batteries coupled with 0.8 MVA of diesel gensets. This project is being implemented through EBS and financed by the EU IADB.

Elgawa (https://www.elgawa.com/commercial/services) is a local service contractor and distributor of technical products such as generators and electrical materials.

Multi Electrical System N.V (**MES** https://www.mes2q.com/) is a local technical services provider in different areas: i) electrical construction, ii) power line construction, iii) maintenance generators and iv) electrical engineering.

HSW Energy (http://hswenergy.com/aboutus.html) is a local renewable energy solutions company founded in 2016. It has installed individual pv systems and micro grid systems in the hinterlands.
CleanTech Suriname (https://www.cleantechsuriname.com/) is a local service provider company related to sustainable energy projects. It has experience with knowledge institutions and governmental institutions.

InterData N.V. (https://www.interdata.sr/) is a local service provider company in Suriname related to sustainable energy projects. Ted Jantz (tjantz@mediavision.sr), owner and director of InterData N.V. has long time experience in partnering with NGO's and local communities in South Suriname for designing and installing sustainable energy projects.

5.1.1.1.4 Academia

Table 4 Stakeholder identification, Academia

Stakeholder	Category	Key Responsibility	Link to energy	Link to other basic services	Power of Influence	Level of Interest
Anton de Kom University of Suriname	Academia	Is the central point of expertise and personnel capable to serve the community with data, knowledge and skills in various facets of renewable energy systems' operation, maintenance and management	Yes	No	Medium	High
Polytechnic College (PTC)	Applied Sciences	Institute or Applied sciences that provides BSc. Electrical engineering studies with the possibilities of two majors: electrical technology or information technology.	Yes	No	Low	High
The Institute for Natural Resources and Engineering Studies (NATIN)	Vocational	One of the biggest secondary vocational institutions that aims to provide the Surinamese business sector, service industry, and government with well-trained technical middle management personnel.	Yes	Yes	Low	High
Technical Vocational Education & Training (TVET/AMTO)	Vocational	Secondary vocational institution that provides qualitative education and training for adults.	Yes	No	Low	High

Anton de Kom University of Suriname (https://www.uvs.edu/**)** via the Faculty of Technology is a central point of expertise and personnel capable to serve the community with data, knowledge and skills in various facets of renewable energy systems' operation, maintenance and management. Expertise also includes use of software tools, critical evaluation of input data for simulations and small- and large-scale experimental facilities with a state-of-the-art supervisory control and data acquisition system. The university also has a broad network of experts in various European Universities, e.g., KU Leuven, TU Eindhoven, etc.

Polytechnic College (PTC https://www.ptc.edu.sr/**)** Institute or Applied sciences that provides BSc. Electrical engineering studies with the possibilities of two majors: electrical technology or information technology. Majors are very related and necessary for planning, installation, operation and maintenance of mini grids, hybrid systems and individual solar systems.

The Institute for Natural Resources and Engineering Studies (NATIN https://www.natin.sr/over-natin/**)** is an educational institution that aims to provide the Surinamese business sector, service industry, and government with well-trained technical middle management personnel.

Technical Vocational Education & Training (TVET/AMTO https://amto.sr/**)** is an educational institution that provides qualitive education and training for adults.

5.1.1.1.5 Multilateral and bilateral organizations

Table 5 Stakeholder identification, multilateral and bilateral organizations

Stakeholder	Category	Key Responsibility	Link to energy	Link to other basic services	Power of Influence	Level of Interest
Interamerican Development Bank (IADB)	Multilateral Organization and funding source	Is a multilateral bank that supports countries through financial and technical assistance	Yes	Yes	Low	High
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Development Agency and funding source	International development Agency	Yes	Yes	Low	Medium
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	Multilateral Organization and funding source	Is a multilateral bank that supports countries in different sectors	Yes	Yes	Low	High
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	Development Agency	Is a development agency focuses on eradication of poverty and reduction of inequalities and exclusion	Yes	Yes	Low	Medium
French Development Agency (AFD)	Development Agency and funding source	Is a development agency that supports Suriname in different sectors	Yes	Yes	Low	Medium
China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA)	Development Agency	Is an international cooperation agency with the objective to develop strategic directives, blueprints, and policies for international assistance	Yes	No	Low	High
India Development Agency	Development Agency	Is an international development agency that has supported Suriname on rural electrification initiatives specifically for solar mini grids	Yes	No	Low	High
European Union – Caribbean Investment Facility (EU -CIF)	Multilateral Organization	Is a funding source that has supported different sectors in Suriname, like: agriculture, water	Yes	Yes	Low	High

	and funding source	supply, and sustainability of the electricity sector.				
CARICOM Development Fund	Regional organization	CARICOM Development Fund (CDF) is an institution of the Caribbean Community to provide financial or technical assistance to disadvantaged countries, regions and sectors in the Community.	Yes	Yes	Low	High

Interamerican Development Bank (IADB https://www.iadb.org/en/countries/suriname/overview**)** is a multilateral bank that supports countries through financial and technical assistance in infrastructure, health, education and others sectors. IADB has supported the energy sector and specially the rural infrastructure initiatives in Suriname. Currently there are some projects financed by IADB, The Rural Electrification Plan and Regulatory, institutional framework for Rural Electrification and final designs of 10 micro grids in South Suriname. Also, IABD has funded various energy related projects such as ones focusing on distributed generation and energy efficiency.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID https://www.usaid.gov/**)** is an international development agency and a funding institution. In Suriname USAID works to advance health, the environment, energy, food security, and the business environment.

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB https://www.caribank.org/**)** is a multilateral bank that supports countries in different sectors. CDB funded engineering, procurement and construction of the 300 kWp and 2000 kWp solar PV plants in Coronie and Nickerie (rural districts along the coast of Suriname).

United Nations Development Program (UNDP https://www.undp.org/suriname**)** is a development agency focuses on eradication of poverty and reduction of inequalities and exclusion. In Suriname are conducting some projects related to climate change, water resource management, disaster risk reduction, and energy sector. Also, is under analysis a rural electrification project near to Marowijne river.

French Development Agency (AFD https://www.afd.fr/en/page-region-pays/suriname**)** is a development agency that supports Suriname in two key areas: more sustainable economic, social, and environmental growth and strengthening regional cooperation, particularly in the east of the country.

China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA http://en.cidca.gov.cn/index.html) is an international cooperation agency with the objective to develop strategic directives, blueprints, and policies for international assistance. It also strives to oversee and provide counsel on significant international aid matters, promote the nation's advancements in foreign aid-related reforms, and pinpoint key initiatives while overseeing and assessing their execution.

India Development Agency Through the Exim Bank of India (India Credit Line) it a loan was granted to Suriname for 35.8 million for 50 additional villages (solar micro grids systems).
European Union – Caribbean Investment Facility (EU-CIF https://www.eu-cif.eu/en/projects**)** is a funding source that has supported different sectors in Suriname, like: agriculture, water supply, and sustainability of the electricity sector.

Caribbean Development Fund (CDF https://caricom.org/institutions/caricom-development-fund-cdf/**)** Is an institution of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) which mandate is to provide financial or technical assistance to disadvantaged countries, regions and sectors in the Community. In this capacity, the CDF is central to addressing the disparities among the Member States of CARICOM.

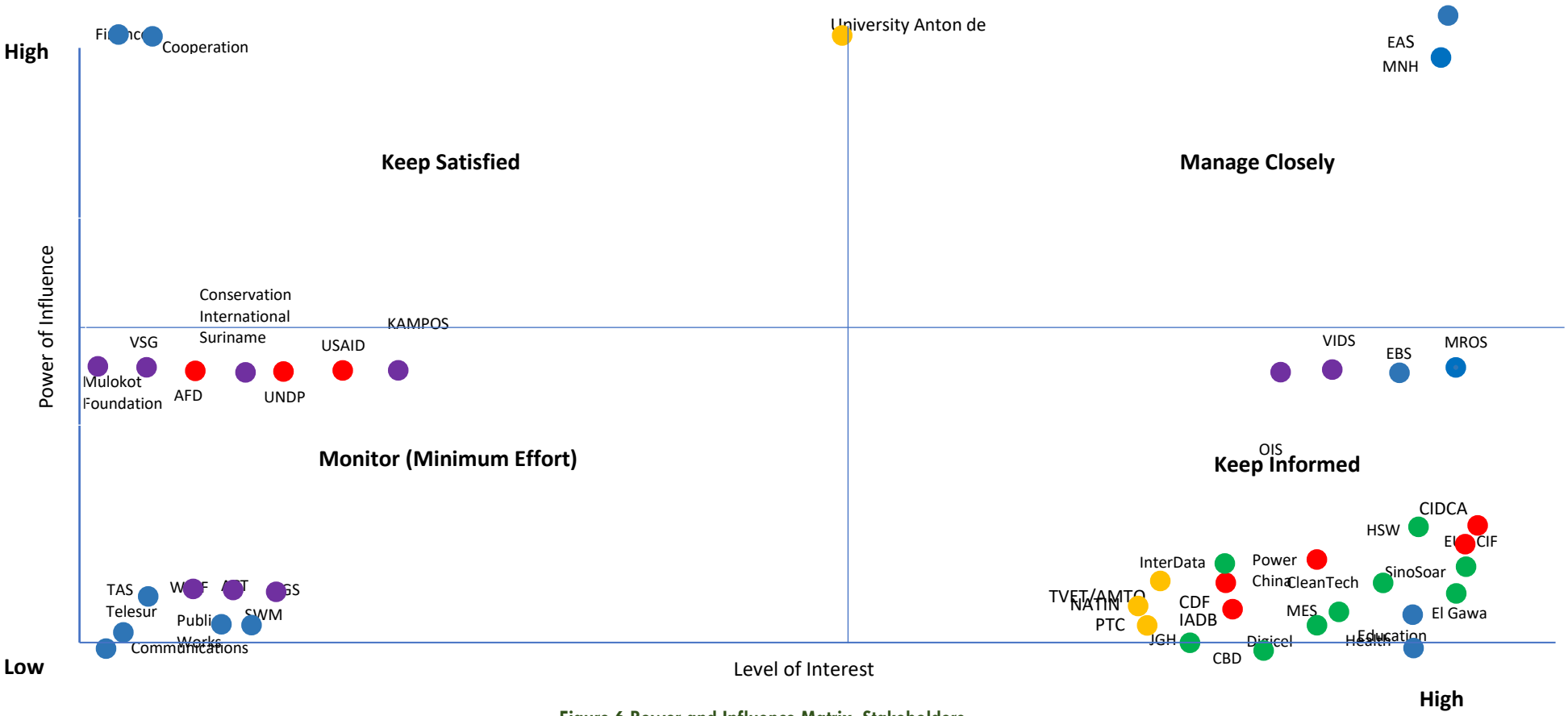


Figure 6 Power and Influence Matrix, Stakeholders

5.1.1.2 Communication Strategy

Once stakeholders have been identified and characterized according to their power and influence the Team proceeded with developing a communication strategy to determine the information to be shared with the stakeholders and the communication tools to be used.

Manage Closely

IADB, MNH and EAS as policy maker and regulatory agency respectively are the main stakeholders and the decision makers for the definition of the regulatory and institutional framework for rural electrification projects. These institutions will be included and informed continuously and closely regarding the consultancy progress. Also, these institutions must participate in meetings and presentations to evaluate progress and present the main deliverables/products of this consultancy. For these stakeholders the following communication methods will be used: emails, meetings, presentations, WhatsApp, and reports.

The Academia, specifically the University Anton de Kom would participate as reviewer or adviser of the main deliverables/products, it could include their participation on meetings and presentations also.

Keep Satisfied

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be kept informed on the project, mainly results and reports. The regulatory and institutional framework will be an important tool for rural electrification developing in the country that will need financing support, so participation of these two ministries will be key for success of this initiative. EBS should also be kept satisfied, considering that they are a key player in the provision of the energy service and will need to be included in this process.

For these stakeholders' communication methods will be through high-level meetings, final presentations, and sharing reports.

Keep Informed

The multilateral and bilateral organizations (CDB, EU-CIF, CARICOM), ministries of health, education and regional development, civil society organizations (VIDS, OIS), and the private sector (energy services and solar mini grids installers) should be adequately informed. It is recommended to share with these institutions the results of the project and deliverables. For these stakeholders the following communication methods will be used: presentations and final reports.

Monitor

For the rest of the stakeholders who have low interest and low influence it recommends informing the results of the project. For this the communication methods to be used with will be just reports.

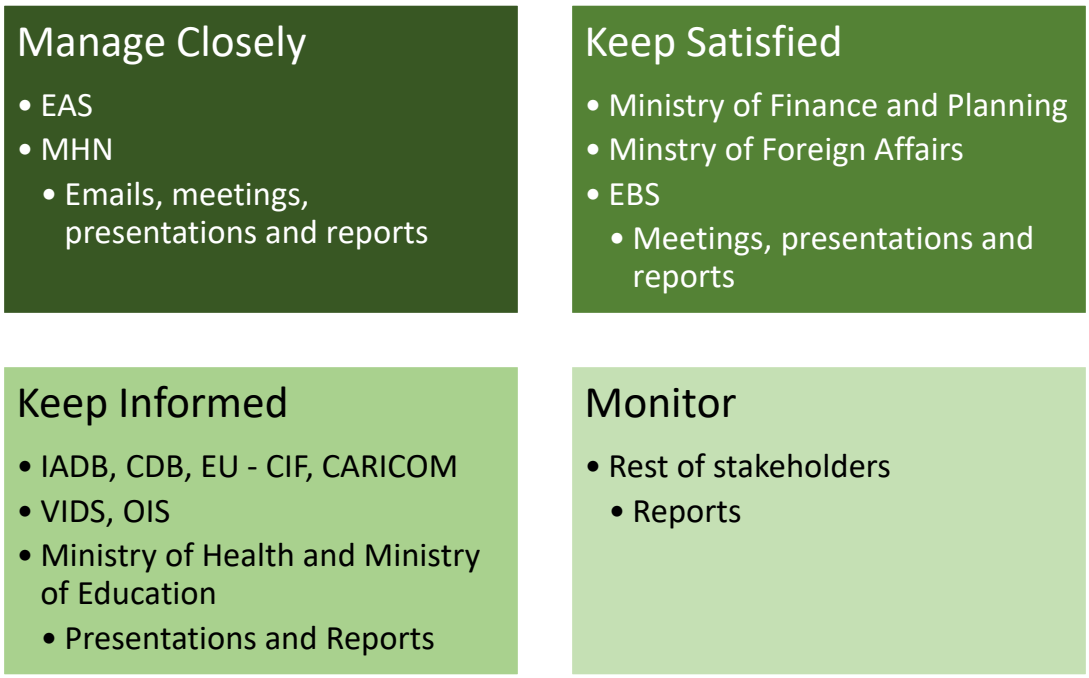


Figure 7 Communication Strategy

5.1.1.3 Institutional Analysis

The structure of the Electricity Sector in Suriname includes the following institutions: **i) Ministry of Natural Resources (MNH)** as representative of central government in charge of policy, planning and supervision of the energy sector; **ii) Energy Authority of Suriname (EAS)** as the regulatory agency, controlling, supervising, and regulating the sector; **iii) Suriname Power Utility (EBS)** as the single stated owned company in charge of generation, transmission, distribution, and commercialization of electricity. EBS operates seven thermal power stations. EBS also operates PV hybrid systems and collaborates with MNH by DEV on PV systems in rural areas.; and **iv) Independent Private Producers (IPP)** in charge of generation power plants operation. These IPP are: i) SURALCO L.L.C a Hydro Power Plant and ii) Staatsolie Power Company Suriname a thermal power plant.

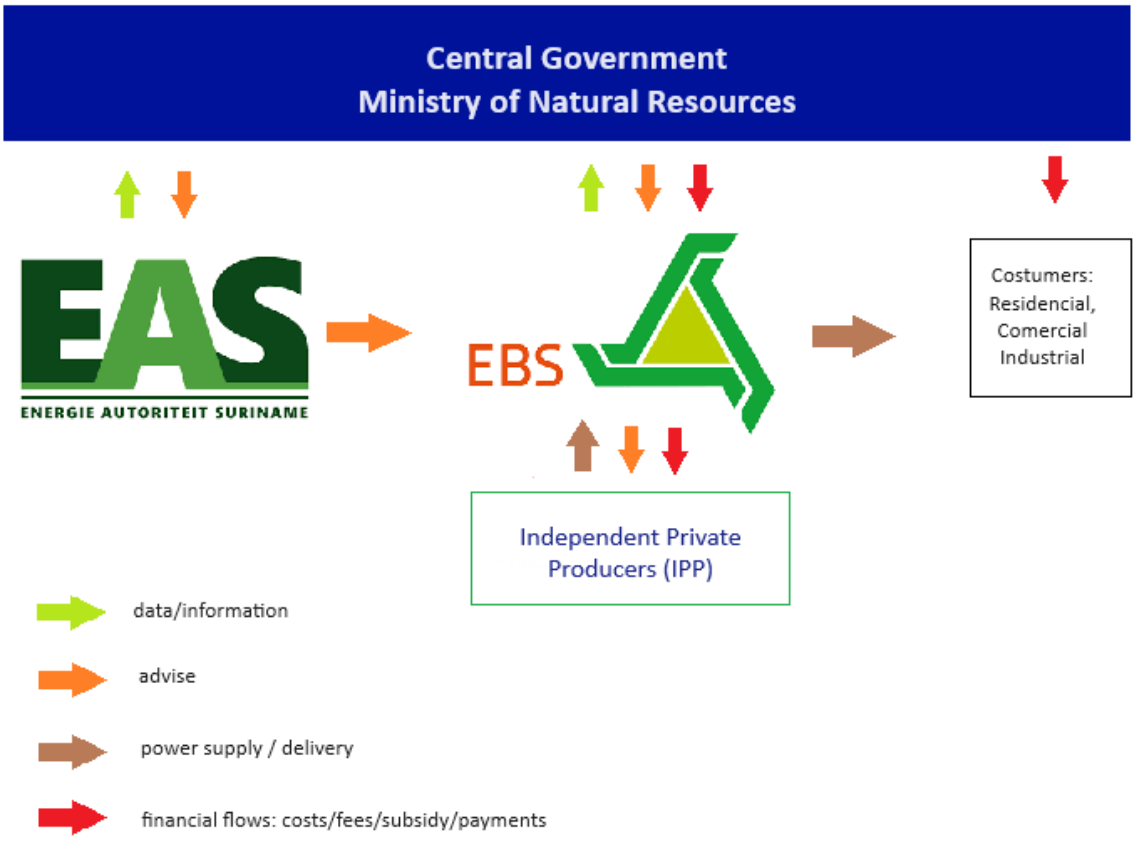


Figure 8 Structure Electricity Sector, Suriname

All the previously listed institutions are in charge of planning, operation and maintenance of the electrical power systems in Suriname. The policy, regulatory and institutional energy sector framework in Suriname is based on policies, regulations, programs, and plans. Specifically, for the rural electrification, currently the planning instruments related to are the following:

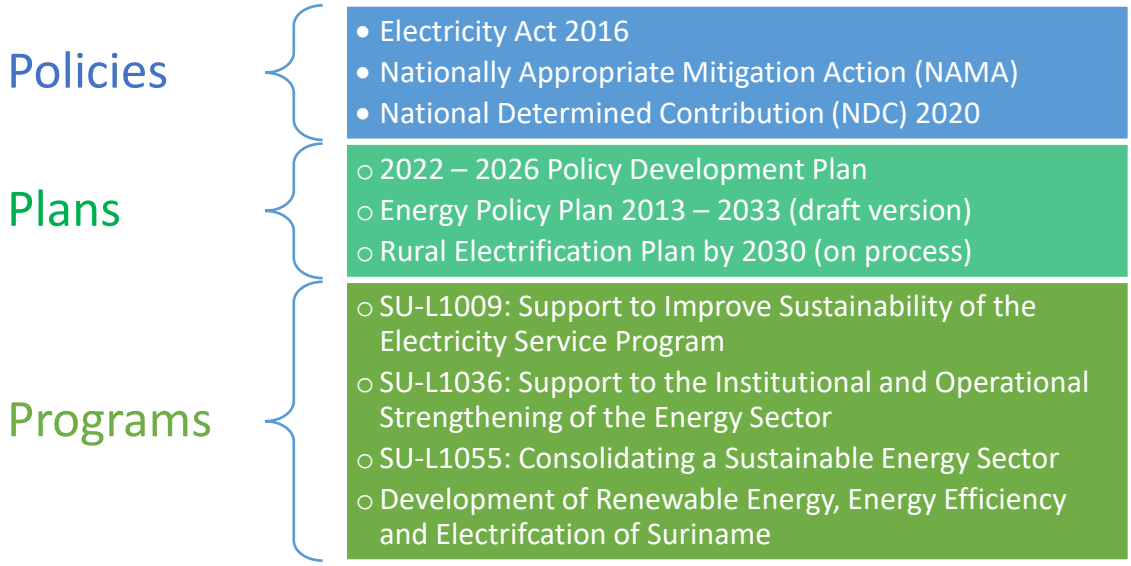


Figure 9 Policy and regulatory framework for rural electrification, Suriname

Electricity Act 2016

The Electricity Act of 2016 updated Suriname power market's regulations to improve the technical and financial situation of the sector. It established the creation of the Energy Authority of Suriname (EAS), entity in charge of providing technical support and advice to the MNH; and responsible for the preparation of the Electricity Sector Plan (PES) a strategic planning document of the electricity sector.

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA)

Document developed by the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCCP) which focuses on facilitating the adoption and provision of reliable access to affordable renewable energy solutions in rural areas, accelerating the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and contributing significantly to advance in sustainable and inclusive growth and development. The formulation of the NAMA is integrated into national government development plans and climate change and energy policies.

National Determined Contribution (NDC) 2020

Promotes electricity shares from renewable sources above 35% by 2030, adoption of a Renewable Energy Act to provide the legal, economic, and institutional basis for the promotion of the use of renewable energy resources. This Act will also focus on electrification methods for rural areas, such as grid expansion, solar photovoltaic systems, mini-grids, and the development of micro and small hydropower plants. All these projects will support climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. Specifically, for rural electrification projects were identified different needs such as business models, financing tools, payment systems and others to install, operate and maintain mini-grids. Technical, financial, and institutional support is needed to introduce new modalities, including public-private partnerships.

2022 – 2026 Policy Development Plan

The energy policy set out in the Development Plan 2022-2026 has the following priorities: conduct feasibility studies for renewable energy projects, where value creation, employment and accessibility have a prominent role; launch and operationalize the EAS; lowering the cost of business connections; issue the Electricity Act amendment; establish guarantee fund for renewable energy business models at

the household level initiating microgrid solar projects for 50 inland villages through the India Credit line; and; establishing and deploying out standards for energy efficiency.

About the water supply the Development Plan 2022-2026 has the following objectives: submission, adoption, and promulgation of the four water laws; replace, expand, and rehabilitate the water supply system, particularly the water meters; conception of policy for the commercial supply of potable water to shipping; phase out object subsidy and build in subject subsidy on water use; implement programs to protect against toxins, pesticides, herbicides, etc.; expand surface water treatment projects for consumption; and issue the drinking water demand feasibility study 2040.

For the information and communication technology, the Development Plan 2022-2026 has the following priorities: reduction of tariffs on ICT equipment, implement incentives to host virtual local content, setting up PPP for an internet exchange point, establish ICT cluster with allocation of location and startup capital, construction of the designed marker space, drafting and implementation of incentives for the ICT sector, launch of gamification events, split responsibility for telecom infrastructure services, establishment and roll-out of internet protocol version 6, and draw up a plan of approach for the rollout of 5G infrastructure.

Energy Policy Plan 2013 – 2033

The plan presents the long-term vision for Suriname's energy sector and the policy/strategic framework for facilitating access to electricity, ensuring sustainable energy supply using both renewable and fossil fuel energy sources, and exploring options for developing the energy sources available in the country.

Rural Electrification Plan 2030

The main objective is to support the Government of Suriname in establishing a proper regulatory, institutional, and planning framework to achieve universal electricity access in Suriname in 2030. The main outputs of this plan will be: i) Methodology for project execution plan, ii) Strategic plan and iii) Technical Plan. This plan is being developed through a technical assistance from IADB together with MNH.

SU-L1009: Support to Improve Sustainability of the Electricity Service Program

Implemented by Energie Bedrijven Suriname (EBS) between 2016 and 2019 with funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the program aimed to improve the sustainability of electricity services in Suriname by strengthening the institutional capacity of EBS and expanding electricity coverage in rural and hinterland of Suriname. Prior to the project, targeted villages received free energy through subsidized and expensive thermal power for 5-6 hours per day through an off-grid diesel generator. The intervention was intended to provide access to better quality electricity, 24 hours a day, with a new tariff scheme.

SU-L1036: Support to the Institutional and Operational Strengthening of the Energy Sector

The objective of this framework is to organize the sector, and shape the conditions for its sustainability in economic, financial and environmental terms and in order to achieve this goal the GOS decided to focus on the reform of the power sector with support from the IDB. The purpose of this first operation is to support the GOS in commencing the process of policy and legislation formulation.

SU-L1055: Consolidating a Sustainable Energy Sector

The general objective is to improve rural economic development, by ensuring adequate and modern access to sustainable electricity in order to enhance the living conditions of the rural population, while improving the rural business environment with better provision of electricity as a public service. The specific objectives are to: (i) advance the implementation of energy reform through support to the Energy Authority of Suriname (EAS) and operational management of the EBS; (ii) increase the reliability of the

power system and promote the diversification of the energy matrix through financing pre-investment activities related to Renewable Energy (RE) and Natural Gas (NG); and (iii) expand electricity coverage through a combination of grid extension and off-grid- systems, increasing the provision of RE systems

Development of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Electrification of Suriname

Program financed by GCF and its objective was to promote the use of renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) technologies in the urban and rural areas and increase access to energy in the Interior of the country.

5.1.1.3.1 Status of rural electrification

The current electricity law stipulates that the EAS is responsible for the energy sector plan, which is then executed, once approved, by various actors, among which EBS. Nonetheless, there is close collaboration between relevant stakeholders. In principle EBS has national concession for power generation, transmission, and distribution. However, because of cost effectivity issues, EBS has not focused much on the hinterland. Hinterland electrification has been historically done by MNH and DEV via two routes: i) DEV with the decentralized Diesel gensets and ii) via various solar PV installation projects. In some cases, under request from MNH, EBS provides ass1istance, or advice in specific projects.

Currently in the interior of Suriname in the hinterland, DEV within MNH is responsible for the electricity supply with small, isolated power generation systems using diesel fuel. The power supply is limited but free for a few hours per day, about 4-6 hours per day from 6:00/7:00 pm – 12:00 pm, depending on diesel provision. In some villages, depending on the percentage of school-aged children in the village, electricity is also available from 5.00-7.00 in the morning, provided that the number of technical working hours is within acceptable limits given the equipment installed at the specific village.

The power generators and the electricity distribution grids are government owned and operated and maintained by DEV. In this regard DEV has their own staff working in these villages. Maintenance is both reactive and preventive, yet, the GoS has no fixed long-term policy towards asset management, return on investments and replacement of critical equipment/infrastructure. The present management and operation model does not require recovery of operating costs; by consequence, there is no incentive in the communities to make efficient use of the limited supplied electricity [1].

Although DEV is capable of performing the operation and maintenance of the local electricity equipment/infrastructure, there are key challenges, namely: i) in the case of hybrid power systems (solar PV + diesel generators) DEV has trained personnel of maintenance and troubleshooting if needed for these systems, yet, these technical staff do not live in these villages (this is the case for the villages Gujaba and Godo Olo) and ii) due to the aging workforce of DEV, it is difficult (though not impossible) to find new recruits. A critical challenge faced by the GoS for many years is the high costs associated with fuel supply for the villages.

Furthermore, as mentioned earlier hereabove, the availability of technicians in the villages where solar PV systems (hybrid or stand-alone) are installed, is problematic. Lastly, there is a lack of technical standards on designs of mini grids and PV systems, i.e., experience has shown that in the past decade, solar PV systems were haphazardly installed as a patchwork of various system and control designs, whereby maintenance, training, system longevity and sustainability were deemed of minor importance. Consequently, if damage occurs, it is unclear which entity has a role to fulfill with clear tasks and

responsibilities, there is no stockpile of spare parts, and each village has totally different standards for the technical equipment.

Some hybrid, mini grids solar systems and individual solar systems have been built in the hinterland from different organizations: NGO´s and private sector unfortunately due to lack of operation, maintenance and management plan the systems are out of operation. Below, it shows a list of mini grids systems installed in Suriname.

Table 6 List of solar microgrids in Suriname

Project	Size kWp	Technology	Stakeholder (developer/funder)	Status	Year of commissioning
Good Olo (southeast)	250 kWp	Solar PV microgrid	Global Environment Facility/ Inter-American Development Bank (GEF/IADB)	Operated by EBS and DEV	2021
Pokigron, Atjoni	500 kWp	Solar PV microgrid	Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	Operated by EBS	2018
Goejaba (upper Suriname)	450 kWp	Solar PV microgrid	Powerchina, Ministry of Natural Resources	Operated by DEV	2021
Pikin Slee (upper Suriname)	300 kWp	Solar PV microgrid	Powerchina, Ministry of Natural Resources	Operated by DEV	2021
Gunzi (upper Suriname)	20 kWp	Solar PV microgrid	WTEC, Ministry of Natural Resources, EBS, University Anton de Kom Suriname	Not in operation	2014
Coeroeni	9.1 kWp	Solar PV microgrid	Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) – Suriname	In operation by ACT	2019
Sipaliwini	3.75 kWp	Solar PV microgrid	Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) – Suriname	In operation by ACT	2019
Pelelu Tepu (Tapanahoni river)	21 kWp	Solar PV microgrid	Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) – Suriname	Operated by DEV (Electrification Service) of the Ministry of Natural Resources.	2018

Table 7 List of Individual Standalone Systems in South Suriname

Project	Size kWh	Technology	Stakeholder (developer/funder)	Status	Year of commissioning
Traditional Medicine Clinic, Apetina	1.925 kwh/day	Solar PV Standalone	UNDP J-CCCP, Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) – Suriname	Supported by ACT	2017
Traditional Medicine Clinic, Peleloe Tepoe	1.925 kwh/day	Solar PV Standalone	UNDP J-CCCP, Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) – Suriname	Supported by ACT	2017
Traditional Medicine Clinic, Kwamalasamutu	1.925 kwh/day	Solar PV Standalone	UNDP J-CCCP, Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) – Suriname	Supported by ACT	2017
Media Center, Kwamalasamutu	12kwh/day	Solar PV Standalone	DOB Ecology, UNICEF, Amazon Conservation Team (ACT) – Suriname	Supported by ACT	2020
Brazil Nut Factory, Alalapadu	31.90 kwh/day	Solar PV Standalone	Green Growth Suriname (GGS), Conservation International (CI) – Suriname	Supported by CI-S	2020

5.1.1.3.2 Regulatory needs

Regarding the regulatory framework for rural electrification in Suriname, it is necessary to detail the responsibilities and tasks of different players from the public sector (policy makers, regulators, etc.) public utilities, NGOs, private sector (installers mainly) and other organizations that could support on planning, developing and operation/maintenance of micro grids, hybrid systems, individual solar systems, and other energy solutions. It is important to include and consider the different ways and alternatives available not only from the central government to support rural electrification, but potential from the private sector, NGO´s, international cooperation, and others.

The regulatory framework must include aspects like **permitting/concession** area, taking account not only the EBS as the entity responsible of generation, transmission, distribution, and commercialization in Suriname and/or the MNH by the DEV in the case of hinterland, but also potentially from different players from private sector, NGOs, international cooperation, etc. Additionally, it must detail what are the **requirements, commitments** and other, for programs, plans and energy solutions that are not promoted by the central government but by new and different players. Also, it must include the management model for the operation and maintenance of these systems which must include participation of communities and direct beneficiaries, and most importantly that long-term sustainability is ensured. The key aspect for the framework is the project implementations are accompanied by sound technical, financial, social, and environmental plans that ensure a sustained and quality service throughout the life of the project.

A key aspect for the regulatory framework is to include key stakeholders identified and related to the rural electrification, detailing their responsibilities, tasks, requirements, etc. to consider viewpoints of different players and be able to participate and develop in the different activities.

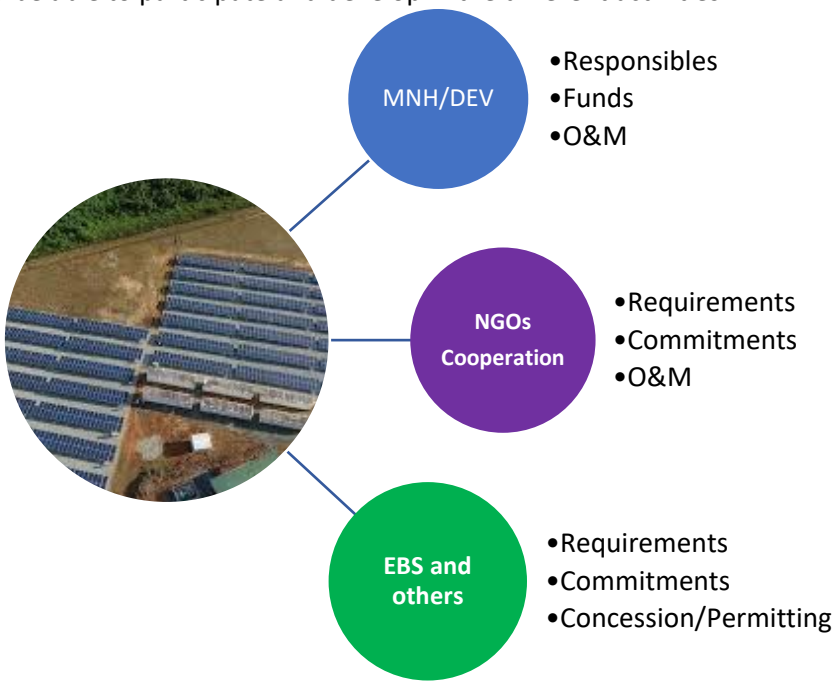


Figure 10 Different players related to promote rural electrification in Hinterland

Regarding the characteristics, needs, and possible requirements of the different energy solutions, technical regulations must establish **i) Quality of service**: detail the commercial parameters and quality levels that each solution must accomplish, also what energy poverty criteria should be used, and define the approach to define what level of service should be guaranteed for a household to be considered as electrified.
ii) Technical standards are an important issue that must be addressed. Technical regulations can help to standardize and control what type of energy solution and technology should be implemented from planning, design, and operation, depending on each community and its own situation. The technical standards must include aspects of grid, AC or DC, low voltage or high voltage, meters, and other aspects.
iii) A tariff scheme is a key aspect to consider the types of tariff regime to assure the sustainability of projects and the is better adapted or reflects the needs in rural areas and consider **iv) subsidies** application depending on social and economic situation of each community, running costs, and social support. In Suriname there is no specific tariff scheme for mini grids, hybrid systems nor individual solar systems.
The tariff scheme for grid connected customers was updated recently in June 2023. This includes a basic tariff according to type and characteristics of customers (voltage levels, 1 phase, 2 phases, 3 phases, households, non-residential) and energy costs set by maximum levels according to monthly demand which depends on amount of kWh consumption. There is currently a 200 SRD direct subsidy applied to all users.

Table 8 Status and institutions related to regulations for rural electrification.

Institutions	Related to	Status
MNH, EAS	Regulatory framework	There is no specific regulatory framework for rural electrification which includes another player. The current framework involves just the public entities.
EAS, DEV, MNH, EBS	Quality of service	There are no technical regulations for mini grids, hybrid systems nor individual solar systems. The distribution standards are applied for mini grids and hybrid systems.
EAS, EBS, MNH, DEV	Technical standards	No technical standards of parameters of rural electrification energy solutions have been issued yet.
Ministry of Finance and Planning, EAS, EBS, MNH, DEV,	Tariff Scheme and subsidies	There is no specific tariff scheme for mini grids, hybrid systems nor individual solar systems.

Following the list of regulations and needs presented above, in the next deliverable "Regulations and normative regarding rural electrification in the hinterland" the consultant team will present a proposal of regulations and regulatory framework which support the development of rural electrification projects in the hinterland. The status and institutions related to different aspects to consider will help to build and propose the regulations necessary.

5.1.1.3.3 Risks

One of main challenges on developing of regulations will be the tariff scheme which must consider the energy solutions investment costs, availability of payment from beneficiaries and subsidies for these users. These variable factors could impact or affect the results and cost of kWh calculated.
To reduce risks for tariff scheme, it will be necessary a deep knowledge of local situation in terms social and economic of communities in hinterland, as well about the local market on provision and installation of energy solutions in these areas. This information and data will reduce and avoid mistakes on considerations at time to build the electricity tariff scheme for hinterland.

About the management plan it will be important to include local participation from inhabitants of the communities to reduce costs and increase technical response on sites and reliability of the systems. This action will impact positively on users of these power systems promoting development of new and more energy solutions.

Risks on the management plan could be on lack of technical and management personnel in the villages. To reduce this risk, it will be important to coordinate with the different institutions involved (MNH, DEV, EBS, Academia) training programs for local community members.

The technical standards are key for the successful implementation and sustainability of the projects. For this it will be important to build and propose updated and reliable technical standards. Participation of local technicians and designers with deep knowledge and experiences in the field could reduce and avoid risks to determine an inadequate technical regulation. Finally, it is key in the regulation to have a close understanding of rural areas and make sure regulations consider the reality of remote areas and is better adapted to needs and conditions, rather than imposing the same regulations of e.g. EPAR.

5.1.1.4 Conclusions Stakeholders Analysis

- MNH-DEV and EAS are the key decision makers on the definition of a regulatory and institutional framework for rural electrification projects, so the communication and their participation on meetings, discussions and deliverables reviews will be key for the project success.
- The regulatory framework for rural electrification must focuses on technical standards about the different energy solutions, like hybrid systems, solar micro grids and/or individual solar systems, defining main characteristics of power lines, poles, meters, batteries, and others. These aspects are important to be standardized for assuring the quality and lifetime of the new projects and systems in operation what will impact positively on the sustainability of these energy solutions.
- These kinds of solutions (hybrid systems, solar micro grids and individual solar systems) are more expensive in terms of investment (CAPEX) compared to conventional solutions but cheaper in terms of operation and maintenance (OPEX) so empowering by the beneficiaries will be key. For this it will be necessary to structure a suitable tariff scheme which includes payment of users and subsidies according to the local social and economic situation.
- Quality standards must be studied in detail to avoid establishing high or restrictive standards like short time for fault repair, aspects that can affect and impact on high operational and maintenance costs. For this it should analyze the suitable quality standards with the EAS including the operational experience of EBS and DEV.
- Different organizations and institutions in hinterland related to services like health, education, water supply, telecoms and others request and demand a constant and reliable electricity supply to develop their activities. A specific, detailed, and accurate rural electrification regulatory framework can promote energy access to support development and supply of different services that impact positively inhabitants of hinterland communities.

5.1.1.5 Community Engagement Plan

5.1.1.5.1 Introduction

'Community Engagement' is a strategic process to directly involve local populations in all aspects of decision-making and implementation to strengthen local capacities, community structures and local ownership as well as to improve transparency, accountability, and optimal resource allocations across diverse settings.[4]

This report, a part of Deliverable #4 'Final Designs', delves into a Community Engagement Plan aimed to empower stakeholders, especially with the focus on the communities, and drive forward the shared vision of 24/7 access to energy, water, and telecommunication in South Suriname, and empowering the socio-economic wellbeing through the development the bio economy. Its primary goal is to establish a strategic framework that promotes active participation, open communication, and collaboration among community members, local authorities, and relevant stakeholders.

[4] *Guterres, A. (2020), Community Engagement Guidelines, United Nations, www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/un_community-engagement_guidelines.august_2020.pdf*

Figure 11 United Nation's strategic aspects for 'Community Engagement'

Methodology

To develop a comprehensive community engagement plan, it is crucial to grasp the specific context in which this plan will operate. Equally important is an understanding of the fundamental principles outlined by community partners, as well as the socio-cultural dynamics expressed by communities during the project's demand assessment phase.

5.1.1.5.2 Project background

The main objective is to support the IADB and MNH in the assessment of ten mini grids to enhance accessibility to water, telecommunications, and energy needs in South Suriname, and ultimately empowering socioeconomic development through supporting the development of the Amazon biome bio

BIO ECONOMY
The term bio economy refers to the share of the economy based on products, services, and processes derived from biological resources (e.g., plants and microorganisms). The bio economy is crosscutting, encompassing multiple sectors, in whole or in part (e.g., agriculture, textiles, chemicals, and energy). Many predict that the bio economy will be a key component of the future economy. Specifically, many view the development of and transition to predominantly a bio economy as a means to address grand challenges such as climate change, food security, energy independence, and environmental sustainability. Advancing the bio economy is also viewed as an opportunity to create new jobs and industries, improve human health through the development of new drugs and diagnostics, and boost rural development. Some experts estimate the direct economic impact of bio-based products, services, and processes at up to $4 trillion per year globally over the next 10 years.
Congressional Research Services, 2022

economy.

Ten communities have been visited for the assessment. These communities include Kwamalasamutu, Sipaliwini Savana, Alalapadu, Amatopo, Curuni, Pelelu Tepu, Palumeu, Apetina, Kawemhakan, and

Kumakapan. To be better informed about the project, it is recommended to refer to Deliverable #2 Diagnosis Report Demand Assessment.

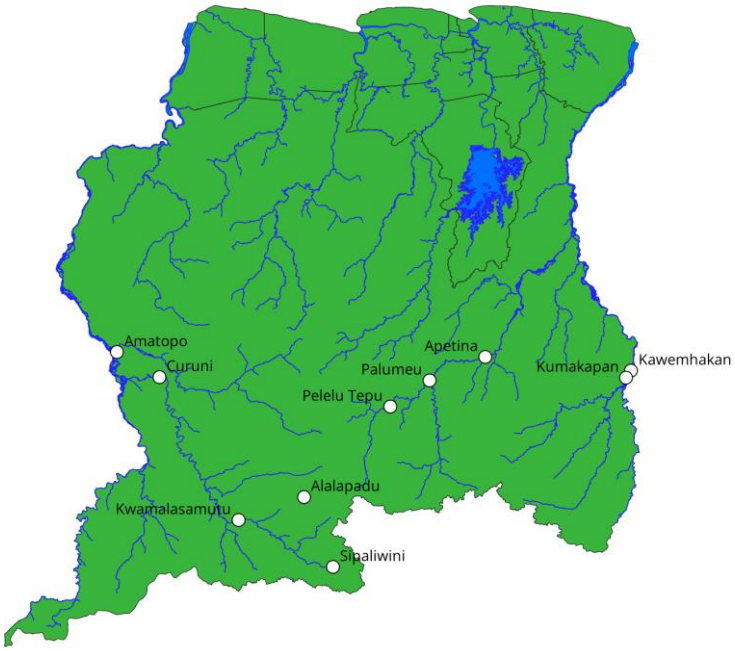


Figure 12 The ten indigenous (Wayana and Trio) communities in South Suriname

5.1.1.5.3 Basic principles of community engagement

To ensure a successful community engagement, VIDS & VSG suggests consistently incorporating the ten fundamental principles illustrated in the figure below.[5]

[5] VIDS & VSG. Community Engagement Strategie voor de Overheid (versie 1.1. – maart 2016). Paramaribo, Conservation International Suriname, 2016.

Figure 13 The 10 recommended basic principles for effective community engagement

The following table outlines the basic principles for an effective community engagement and demonstrates their application within the context of this project.

Table 9 Principles' explanation and how it will be implemented in the project

Principle	Explanation	Project Implementation
Respect	Partnering with indigenous requires a respectful approach. A respectful approach that clearly demonstrates a basis of equality and partnership based on equal opportunity and input, constitutes the fundamental basic principle throughout the entire engagement process.	Respect is a principle that should be considered all the time, if it's in an informal or formal setting. During the 1st phase, where communication and project socialization will be discussed in depth, there will be communication channels, methods, and guidelines composed by all parties involved which provides the baseline of communicating and treating all involved with respect.
Ownership and leadership	The concepts of ownership and leadership are intertwined. Ownership implies that the group for whom the intervention/project was initiated takes responsibility for the process; it becomes or already is their own project. If it is successful, it is their success of which they are proud; if it fails, it feels like their own failure. Ownership should ideally begin at the inception or design stage of a project. When there is ownership, the community naturally also wants and needs to play a leading role to exercise that ownership effectively.	During the 1st phase, all key players will have the chance to meet and discuss the project, roles, responsibilities et al altogether. In addition to the traditional leaders playing a pivotal role, they should also identify whether other community members have the willingness and capacity to take on various potential roles and responsibilities throughout this process and the project's lifetime.

Principle	Explanation	Project Implementation
	Leadership entails the community making its own decisions, whether good or bad, and confidently determining the direction of the design and implementation of the process. External technical support can be provided (and sometimes must be), but decisions should not be made by others for the community or about the community.	
Human capital strengthening, empowerment, and independency	Another fundamental principle that should be consistently observed and applied in an effective community development process is capacity building (sometimes also referred to as capacity development), and related to this, empowerment. Development can only be called genuine and sustainable development if it is rooted and perpetuated by local capacities. "Capacity" can be described as the ability of individuals, institutions, and societies to perform tasks, solve problems, and formulate and achieve objectives in a sustainable manner.	At different stages, communities and their members will engage in decision-making processes, both in collaboration with other important stakeholders and within their own community. However, to guarantee the long-term viability of the services, capacity-building initiatives will be arranged, customized to address both the community's specific requirements and the needs of the services. Both technical and administrative training will be provided.
Right-based Approach	A human rights-based approach entails that an organization: • Frames the outcomes of the intervention/project as aiming to achieve one or more human rights, such as the right to education, health, employment, culture, property, access to information, legal protection, etc. • Respects human rights in every phase and activity of its work (including respecting the right to participation, as well as the right to culture and way of life). • Empowers rights-holders (including indigenous and tribal communities) to assert their rights and empowers duty-bearers (such as healthcare providers) to fulfill their responsibilities.	This project aims to improve the overall wellbeing of the communities. To provide a better idea on how well this project contributes to the communities, in regard to the right-based approach, is to link the project with the SDG's. Direct or indirect, the project contributes to: 3. Good Health & Well-being 6. Clean water and sanitation 7. Affordable and clean energy 8. Decent work and economic growth 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure 11. Sustainable cities and communities 12. Responsible consumption and production 13. Climate Action 14. Life below water 15. Life on land 17. Partnerships for the goals.

Principle	Explanation	Project Implementation
Information, communication, and transparency	It goes without saying that information, communication, and transparency are crucial for the success of any intervention. Another key aspect of effective communication is the use of understandable, culturally appropriate communication methods. There is little point in communicating in a language that is not well understood or using expressions or concepts that the other party is unfamiliar with or may not interpret in the same way (for example, using a proverb to clarify something, but it is interpreted literally, leading to a misunderstanding).	Within the 1st phase where communication and project socialization are the topic, communities will be able to express their preferred communication methods and protocols. Based on the mutually agreed channels, methods and protocols, all parties must adhere throughout the project's lifetime.
Effective participation	This concerns effective participation, which means involvement by the community where they can make a substantial contribution and/or have a genuine impact.	The purpose of having a community engagement plan is to have the communities involved and have their opinions for and in every step of the progress.
Trust	Another fundamental principle to be observed when working with indigenous and tribal communities is the establishment or reinforcement of mutual trust. When a good trust relationship exists, cooperation and communication will proceed smoothly and quickly, and project partners will indeed be seen as mutual partners rather than just "service providers" or "recipients." Trust is also a crucial aspect of information exchange. Information that comes to or goes from a trusted person will be much more profound and will also resonate more.	By establishing relationships between different key players and to have the communication methods, channels, guidelines, is a step towards gaining trust, if not, growing the trust. By holding true to agreements, is to ensure trust.
Cultural sensitivity	It is essential for every intervention to be culturally sensitive because otherwise, they can be perceived as unpleasant or even intrusive, or as attempts to ignore or promote cultural assimilation. This can apply to thematic activities within a project (e.g., providing health education in a culturally sensitive manner) but also to the intervention process, especially the interaction among project stakeholders. To be culturally sensitive, it is necessary, or at the very least, beneficial, to understand certain key aspects of the culture of the involved communities. One of these aspects is the collective approach that indigenous and tribal societies typically have. For instance, community interest, rather than individual interest, is the standard against which a project/intervention will be evaluated. Decision-making can be an iterative community process involving various segments of the village community, and	Understanding the Indigenous culture plays an important role on how the project progresses. Especially for local capacity building, awareness and communication needs to be adapted to their way of living – best practices will be adapted from the communities' partners, NGO's and CBO's.

Principle	Explanation	Project Implementation
	multiple steps may be required that are not always visible to an outsider.	
Gender sensitivity	A gender-sensitive approach is sometimes underdeveloped in development interventions, especially when it comes to culturally appropriate gender perspectives. Cultural appropriateness should be consistently considered, even in matters related to gender, because "Western" norms and procedures are not always directly applicable in indigenous or tribal communities (the norm or value itself may be universal, but the process of adhering to that norm might differ from an urban setting where the focus is on an individual approach rather than social collectiveness).	The results from ACT's social risk and impact analysis have shown interest from women to participate actively in the energy, water, and telecommunication projects.
Age sensitivity	Like the gender-sensitive approach, there may be instances where it is necessary to create specific conditions or circumstances to facilitate effective participation and empowerment of various age groups, either as additional or specifically incorporated activities. In addition to ensuring effective participation in a project or intervention, it is also important to examine the potential positive and especially the potential negative impacts of a project or intervention on different age groups. An activity or project may be beneficial for one group but detrimental to another.	Not only will gender equality be addressed, but it is also important to be inclusive of men and women, of all ages, with utmost consideration of what they are capable of.

5.1.1.5.4 Sociocultural and economical aspects

ACT has carried out an evaluation of potential social and environmental impacts and risks for this project for all communities in South Suriname. The result suggests a three-stage social safeguard approach: a safeguard ensuring Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), a safeguard focused on enhancing community capacity, and models addressing socioeconomic capabilities and ownership.[6]

Stage 1: Free Prior and Informed Consent safeguard.

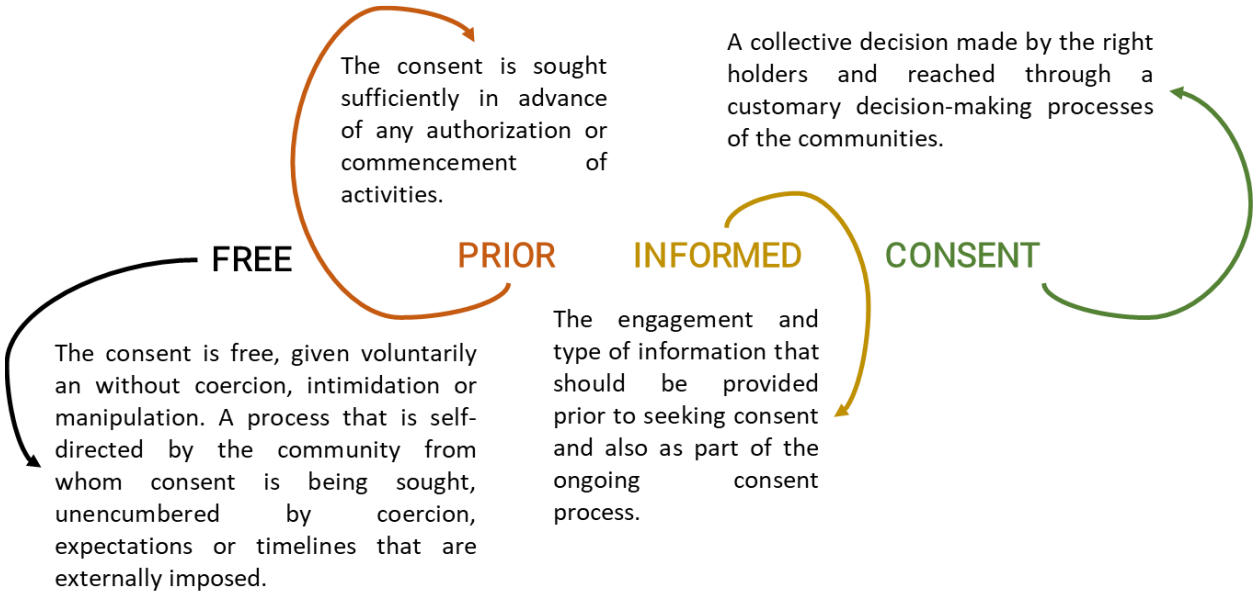


Figure 14 FPIC defined by FAO

The principle of FPIC refers to the right of Indigenous peoples to give or withhold consent for any action that would affect their lands, territories or rights. Legally speaking there is no official recognition in Suriname's land law that states that native groups own the land they live on. However, a constitutional amendment and a draft Law on Collective Rights of Indigenous people and Tribal groups is composed by a land rights management team consisting of representatives of the government and traditional communities of Indigenous people and Maroons which addresses their right to self-determination, cultural integrity, FPIC and the composition of traditional authorities.

By starting the FPIC process early in the engagement process, community ownership and responsibility is encouraged and built-in early on. This community engagement plan has been considered the analysis via the positive impact analysis executed by the Amazon Conservation Team. The conclusion of aforementioned analysis indicates that in general all communities showed significant willingness to participate in every step of the energy, water and telecommunication projects, and that they are excited about the opportunity and think that the projects would have significant beneficial effect on their social group.

[6] *ACT, Nieuwendam, J., & Ronosemito, R. (2023, April). Social Safeguard for the Development of Water, Energy, and Telecommunication for South Suriname. Report.*

With that being said, the Wayana communities have their own consultation protocol composed that is also following the outline of the FPIC protocol as described above[7].

Stage 2: Community capacity building safeguard

The report indicates a significant gap in local technical capacity which should be considered during the progress of the project. Not only for the longevity of the infrastructures to be installed, but also for the critical enhancement of the ownership, community members should be identified and trained to certain levels of operation and maintenance. These trainings can happen 'on the job' during project building work or during periodic refreshers to help build capacities further. Most villages prefer in person training, although inhabitants of Alalapadu and Sipaliwini are open to online training.

Another aspect to consider is promoting gender equality and empowering women. Given that women comprise the biggest users of these services, their active involvement in all stages of the project is crucial. This will enhance community ownership and contribute to the long-term sustainability of these services.

Stage 3: Socioeconomic capacities and ownership.

Within the socioeconomic capacities and ownership, based on the dialogues with focus groups, the following socioeconomic factors where gathered;

1. the willingness to pay, their current potential to pay and the potential future economic activities that can be potentiated, and
2. the financial ownership models to sustain operation and maintenance costs.

It is noteworthy that there are plans composed to tackle the economic distress of payments (see 'Productive Uses Strategy') and financial ownership models to sustain operation and maintenance costs (see…).

[7] *Mulokot Foundation (2023, December). Wayana Consultation: Protocol Protection of the rights of the Wayana's in the field of self-determination, participation and decision-making, Brochure.*

Project Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals

Figure 15 SDG link to renewable resources

Considering every aspect of the principles, FPIC protocols, and the sociocultural and economical aspects to engage the communities in every step towards the goal, it can be concluded that this community engagement plan in harmony with the energy, water, and telecommunication project will significantly directly or indirectly contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, which some of those will be explained briefly in the following table.

Table 10 Project contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Contribution
Good health and well-being (no. 3)	Providing energy, water, and telecommunication services to communities enhances access to improved healthcare, fosters better environmental and domestic conditions, and has a demonstrated positive impact on mental health and overall well-being. Through various training and awareness initiatives, communities become better equipped to make informed decisions regarding their overall health and well-being.
Clean water and sanitation (no. 6)	Communities will have access to clean and potable water at all times, and leaving no one behind.
Affordable and clean energy (no. 7)	The energy part of the project ensures that access to reliable, sustainable, and modern energy is available and affordable for everyone.
Decent work and economic growth (no. 8)	One additional outcome of this project is the implementation of Productive Uses of Energy, Water, and Telecommunication, which is expected to result in the creation of approximately 500 new employment opportunities for both men and women across all ten indigenous communities.

SDG	Contribution
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (no. 9)	Maintaining and enhancing the existing energy, communication, and water infrastructure, while also promoting the existing local economy and potential income alternatives.
Sustainable Cities and Communities (no. 11)	The 10 indigenous communities will fight to be socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable, and where their community members have access to basic services, and a better quality of life.
Responsible consumption and production (no. 12)	Within this community engagement plan, the aim will be reducing waste generation, promoting sustainable resource use, and encouraging sustainable practices in production and consumption through a thorough waste management plan, training and awareness on rational use of energy, water, and telecommunication services.
Climate Action (no. 13)	With responsible consumption and production, Climate action has a better chance to be achieved.

5.1.1.5.5 Key Components

Given the context, basic principles, and socio-cultural safeguards, we have identified and described five essential components for the community engagement plan. These key elements encompass stakeholder analysis, communication methods and guidelines, project involvement initiatives, enhancing local capabilities and awareness, as well as feedback and conflict resolution mechanisms.

5.1.1.5.6 Stakeholder mapping

Stakeholder mapping is recognizing and classifying stakeholders according to their interests, impact, and potential contributions to the community's progress. At the project's onset, the consulting team has already outlined the various stakeholders, with the community as the central focus. The next step involves identifying and cultivating connections based on specific themes such as Energy, Water, Telecommunication, Bio economy Activities, Waste Management, and more. This approach will facilitate the development of an effective communication framework and ensure the participation of a number of community members.

5.1.1.5.7 Communication methods and guidelines

As mentioned in 3.1, mapping stakeholders can facilitate the development of an effective communication framework and ensure the participation of a number of community members. Why is having communication methods and guidelines important and how can this benefit the community engagement in its entirety?

They are important for the following reasons:

Clarity and understanding: clear communication ensure that information is conveyed accurately and is easily understood by all stakeholders. This reduces the likelihood of misunderstandings or misinterpretations.

Inclusivity: effective communication methods cater to various learning styles, languages, and literacy levels within the community, ensuring that all members can participate in the engagement process.

Engagement and participation: well-defined communication methods encourage active participation from community members. When they feel that their voices are heard and valued, they are more likely to engage meaningfully in the process.

Building trust: transparent and consistent communication builds trust between project organizers and the community. It demonstrates a commitment to open dialogue and collaboration.

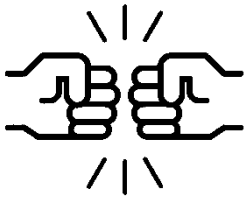
Managing expectations: clear communication helps manage expectations regarding the project's objectives, timeline, and potential impacts. Realistic expectations can help prevent disappointment or conflict later on.

Adaptability: guidelines for communication should also allow for flexibility to adapt to the unique dynamics and preferences of the specific community being engaged. This ensures that the communication approach remains relevant and effective.

5.1.1.5.8 Local capacity building and awareness

To secure the long-term viability of the energy, water, and telecommunication services, it is crucial not only to designate and train local members as technicians and administrators, but also to provide training and increase awareness among community members who utilize these services. This is essential for promoting the efficient and responsible use of these resources. More details on local capacity building and awareness in 3.5.

5.1.1.5.9 Feedback & conflict resolution mechanisms



Although the feedback & conflict resolution mechanism can be considered part of 3.2 communication methods and guidelines, it merits special attention. The process of brainstorming, discussing, documenting, and implementing these mechanisms beforehand is just as vital as the entire project itself, and can significantly impact the progress of the developments.

5.1.1.5.10 Project engagement activities

Project engagement activities not only consist of activities to achieve a well-defined stakeholder relationship, to compose communication methods and guidelines, or organize trainings to build local capacity and raise awareness, or prepare feedback & conflict resolution mechanisms. Project engagement activities should also include activities or initiatives to safeguard the momentum, trust and relationship between all stakeholders.

5.1.1.5.11 Action plan & budget overview

Phase I – Communication and project socialization

The initial phase involves disseminating information about the project and reaching a consensus on the way forward. This includes informing the communities about the current project status, introducing and shaping the community engagement plan, outlining the stakeholders and their relationships, specifying communication methods and guidelines, and detailing feedback and conflict resolution procedures.

Table 11 Activities for communication and project socialization

Phase	Activity
I Communication and Socialization	1.1 Project socialization
	1.2 Facilitating in shaping a community engagement plan
	1.3 Identify stakeholders and define relationships, communication channels and protocols
	1.4 Facilitate feedback and conflict mechanisms

1.1 Project Socialization is the communication of any information sharing activities between all stakeholders. This activity happens before, during, and after the community engagement plan – this is an ongoing activity. Although there is no communication channels, protocols and methods established yet, communication with and to the communities prior to initiating any project activities is eminently important – addressing the FPIC protocol.

1.2 Facilitate in shaping a community engagement plan. Within this activity, the object is to propose this document to the communities as a preliminary work done to shape the actual engagement plan.

The first task is to inform all the communities about the engagement plan: inform what a community engagement plan is, and inform why it is important for all stakeholders and inform why it is important for the energy, water, and telecommunication project. The second task is for the community to assign community members who has the best knowledge of their communities to help shaping a community engagement plan. The third task is to organize a gathering with all the assigned community members to discuss and shape the community engagement plan and its timeline. The fourth task is to finalize, translate, and distribute this plan to all communities. The fifth, and the last task for this activity is that the community members is going to inform the community of the final community engagement plan.

1.3 Identify stakeholders and define relationships, communication channels, and protocols is the first activity after having a mutually agreed community engagement plan produced. The outcome of this activity is to come up with communication channels, protocols and a basis to improve the trust. In order to achieve this outcome, it is necessary to identify the stakeholders who are going to be engaging with the

communities prior to, during, and post to the whole trajectory of this project. The second task is to define every stakeholder's responsibility and role within these projects. The third task is to establish communication channels and protocols. This is important to mitigate miscommunication, important for the sake of coordination flow, and important to keep everyone rightfully and truthfully informed.

1.4 **Facilitate feedback and conflict mechanisms.** It is also important to actively support and enable processes for receiving input, comments, and addressing conflicts within this project. This involves creating structured channels for stakeholders to provide feedback, as well as establishing mechanisms for resolving disputes or disagreements that may arise during the course of the project or engagement. The aim is to ensure that communication is open, issues are addressed promptly, and conflicts are managed effectively to maintain a productive and harmonious working environment. Although this activity is described as a separate activity, due to its importance, this can be achieved altogether or within the communication channel and protocol activity.

Phase II – Local capacity building and awareness raising

The second phase focusses on local capacity building and awareness raising. Local capacity building refers to the process of enhancing skills, knowledge, and abilities of Wayana and Trio communities. It aims to empower them to take on responsibilities, make informed decisions, and effectively manage and sustain the different project initiatives that benefit the Wayana and Trio communities. On top of that, activities and efforts will be also involved to increase the understanding, knowledge, and consciousness among the community members about rational use of the energy, water, and telecommunication services, about the services' tariffs, rules and regulations, and also about the waste management plan.

Table 12 Activities for local capacity building and awareness raising

Phase	Activity
II Local Capacity Building and Raising Awareness	2.1 Technical training for energy, water, and telecommunication services
	2.2 Administrative training for energy, water, and telecommunication services
	2.3 Training and awareness of rational use of energy, water, and telecommunications services
	2.4 Awareness on tariffs, rules, and regulations of energy and water services
	2.5 Internship energy, water and telecommunication for local employees

2.1 Technical trainings for energy, water and telecommunication

The local employees, that have been identified and selected, will receive technical trainings for the energy, water, and telecommunication services. The first task is to identify the necessary responsibilities and roles to maintain the services, followed by tailoring the training material

to their context and capacity (yet, building towards the anticipated capacity). After having the training done in their community, an internship or fellowship program should be joined by the selected or identified community members fulfilling the important responsibilities and roles.

Each of the services (energy, water, and telecommunication) have their own team of trainers and will be having their own curriculum considering the communities culture and personal workload. It is also recommended to have these trainings per services done within different timeframes.

2.2 Administrative trainings for energy water and telecommunication

Parallel to the technical trainings per service type, administrative trainings will also be provided. The identified and selected community members who shall fulfill these roles, will get the necessary training inventory, basic financials, and also basic ICT training to keep track of the aforementioned. After the successful completion of the administrative training, the selected administrative employees will also follow through an internship or fellowship program.

2.3 Training and awareness of rational use of energy, water, and telecommunications services. Training and awareness of rational use of the services is necessary to provide the clients (read as communities benefiting from the services) instructions, guidelines, and practical knowledge on how to utilize energy, water, and telecommunications services in a way that minimizes waste, conserves resources, and promote sustainability. In this activity it is also considered to teach techniques to reduce energy consumption, emphasizing water conservation practices, and encouraging efficient use of telecommunication technologies.

The period to organize these trainings and awareness of rational use of the services should go in parallel with the timeframe of the technical and administrative trainings.

2.4 Awareness on tariffs, rules, and regulations of energy and water services.

Raising awareness on tariffs, rules, and regulation of energy and water services entails making the community aware and familiar with the established pricing structures, rules, guidelines, and legal requirements that govern the distribution, consumption, and conservation of energy and water resources. This awareness is crucial for the community members to make informed or better decisions about their energy and water usage, as well to ensure compliance with the relevant regulations.

Phase III – Crosscutting knowledge and experience exchange

The third phase is to facilitate or create a platform for the communities to exchange their knowledge, their experiences, and the impact these past activities has brought. But it will also be a time to exchange and discuss their concerns; issues, identified risks, et al. And more importantly, how will they mitigate, if not prevent, these potential risks.

Table 13 Activities for the crosscutting community project knowledge and experience exchange

Phase	Activity
III Crosscutting Community Project Knowledge and Experience Exchange	3.1 Training and awareness on sustainable waste management practices
	3.2 Organize exchanges with communities to share experiences, best practices, and positive impacts
	3.3 Facilitate discussion on identified and/or potential risk and a risk mitigation plan

3.1 Training, awareness and sustainable implementation of a waste management plan. Before starting any construction activities for the energy, water, and telecommunication projects, and technical or administrative trainings and awareness, it is important to compose a waste management plan that works for the communities. In this case, the Amazon Conservation Team, has a working program in one of the communities and could provide support to other communities as well. On top of supporting the communities with trainings and awareness, this project will support the sustainable implementation of the waste management for 4 years. The waste management plan deserves to be recognized as a project on its own considering its intensity, long-term contribution to this project as well as other activities in the communities. See Annex II for the draft program outline of the Waste Management Plan of ACT.

3.2 Organize exchanges with communities to share experiences, best practices, and positive impacts. There will be 2 moments created where the communities would gather and where they can share their experiences, their best practices and their positive impacts. This frequency will be that after every 5 communities have their services established or finalized, the communities will gather together and share their experiences, best practices, and positive impacts**.**

3.3 Facilitate discussion on identified and/or potential risk and a risk mitigation plan. After every gathering where experiences, best practices, and positive impacts are presented by the communities, they will have the opportunity to also discuss their identified and/or potential risks, eventually come to an idea or conclusion on how to mitigate these risks.

Activities 3.2 and 3.3 can be conducted consequently and in parallel. Creating three (3) moments wherein each moment the communities can both share experiences, best practices, and positive impacts as well as discuss identified and/or potential risks, and come up with a risk mitigation plan.

Phase IV – Transition phase

The last phase is the transition phase. Each of these activities in this phase will be done separately – meaning that each community will have an appreciation of stakeholders' participation and efforts activity, and an official handover of the services to communities and partners.

Table 14 Activities for the transition phase

Phase	Activity
IV Transition Phase	4.1 Monitoring, evaluation, and improvement

4.1 Monitoring, evaluation, and improvement. This a responsibility for every stakeholder. It is important to keep track at all times on how well all stakeholders progress in growing and taking ownership and leadership of their responsibilities, thus the project and its outcomes. This activity goes in parallel with phase I where communication is discussed.

To support the monitoring, evaluation, and continuous improvement, it is recommended to install a group of community awareness officers (community watch group) that oversee the rational use of the services, the leadership, the clientele satisfaction or issues, and the equal use and advantage of services for every woman, child, and men of all ages. In short, oversee the social, economic, and environmental factors for sustainability.

Summary Budget Overview

The following table provides a summarized budget overview of the whole community engagement plan trajectory as support to the energy, water, and telecommunication project for 10 indigenous communities in South Suriname for 3-4 years.

Table 15 Estimated budget for Community Engagement Plan

		2024		2025		2026		2027		Total per line
	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	**Sem 1**	**Sem 2**	**Sem 3**	**Sem 4**	**Sem 5**	**Sem 6**	**Sem 7**	**Sem 8**	**3-4 years**
5.1	Coordination and execution team	29,750.00	4,250.00	4,750.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	4,750.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	**51,000.00**
5.2	Experts, trainers, facilitators to execute engagement plan	14,900.00	22,500.00	1,250.00	750.00	750.00	2,000.00	500.00	500.00	**43,150.00**
5.3	Technical and financial reporting	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,500.00	1,350.00	1,350.00	1,600.00	350.00	350.00	**9,000.00**
5.4	Logistics Support	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,900.00	2,100.00	2,100.00	2,750.00	450.00	450.00	**14,750.00**
5.5	SOR insurances	900.00	900.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	500.00	450.00	450.00	**5,300.00**
	COMMUNITY RESOURCES									
6.1	Local collaborators and resource persons	2,950.00	2,950.00	7,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	2,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00	**31,150.00**
6.2	Project oversight leadership, Trijana,	4,250.00	5,500.00	3,250.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	2,750.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	**26,250.00**
6.3	Communication facilitation	1,500.00	1,625.00	1,000.00	875.00	875.00	1,000.00	750.00	750.00	**8,375.00**

	LOGISTICS									
7.1	Domestic Flights (All flights)	108,000.00	63,000.00	132,000.00	114,000.00	87,000.00	66,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	**594,000.00**
7.2	Domestic Transport (Land, Water)	1,650.00	1,650.00	1,700.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,450.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	**13,950.00**
7.3	Fuel Domestic Transport	600.00	600.00	500.00	525.00	525.00	675.00	350.00	350.00	**4,125.00**
7.4	Accommodation	1,375.00	1,375.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-	**7,750.00**
7.5	Food & Beverages (Trainings, Meetings, Dialogues in communities)	2,550.00	2,050.00	4,500.00	2,450.00	2,450.00	2,450.00	-	-	**16,450.00**
	I COMMUNICATION AND SOCIALIZATION									
1.1	Project socialization	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	**10,000.00**
1.2	Facilitating in shaping a community engagement plan	22,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	**35,000.00**
1.3	Identify stakeholders and define relationships, communication channels and protocols	-	17,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	**17,500.00**
1.4	Facilitate feedback and conflict mechanisms	-	10,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10,000.00**
	II LOCAL CAPACITY BUILDING& RAISING AWARENESS									
2.1	Technical trainings for energy, water, and telecommunication services	35,000.00	-	35,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	**120,000.00**
2.2	Administrative training for energy, water, and telecommunication services	-	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	-	-	-	-	**60,000.00**
2.3	Training and awareness of rational use of energy, water, and telecommunications services	-	-	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	-	-	-	**37,500.00**
2.4	Awareness on tariffs, rules, and regulations of energy and water services	-		15,000.00	15,000.00		-	-	-	**30,000.00**
	III CROSSCUTTING COMMUNITY PROJECT KNOWLEDGE & EXPERIENCE									
3.1	Training and awareness on sustainable waste management practices	20,000.00	35,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	**205,000.00**

3.2	Organize exchanges with communities to share experiences, best practices, and positive impacts	-	-	12,500.00	-	-	12,500.00	-	-	**25,000.00**
3.3	Facilitate discussion on identified and/or potential risk and a risk mitigation plan	-	-	7,500.00	-	-	7,500.00	-	-	
	IV TRANSITION PHASE									
4.1	Monitoring, evaluation, and improvement	1,750.00	1,750.00	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00	**17,000.00**

Total	**252,675.00**	**208,150.00**	**313,050.00**	**244,000.00**	**152,000.00**	**139,175.00**	**49,100.00**	**49,100.00**	**1,407,250.00**
Contingency (10%)	**25,267.50**	**20,815.00**	**31,305.00**	**24,400.00**	**15,200.00**	**13,917.50**	**4,910.00**	**4,910.00**	**140,725.00**
Community Engagement Plan Total	**277,942.50**	**228,965.00**	**344,355.00**	**268,400.00**	**167,200.00**	**153,092.50**	**54,010.00**	**54,010.00**	**1,547,975.00**

Year 1: 506,907.50 USD

Year 2: 612,755.00 USD

Year 3: 320,292.50 USD

Year 4: 108,020.00 USD

The estimated budget necessary for 4 years to support the community engagement plan is **1.54 MUSD.**

5.1.1.6 Engagement process in the assessment phase

In the assessment phase of the project the main objective was to prepare environmental and social (E&S) documents required for the preparation of a multiple works' operation ("Bio-SWEET") that will strengthen the bio-economy potential for indigenous communities in the Sipaliwini district of Suriname through improvements in energy, water, and telecommunications infrastructure in 10 communities. These 10 communities in the South of Suriname are all indigenous communities, including Kwamalasamutu, Alalapadu, Sipaliwini, Coeroeni, Amatopo, Palumeu, Apetina, Tepu, Kawemakhan and Kumakapan (see map below for the location of the 10 villlages).

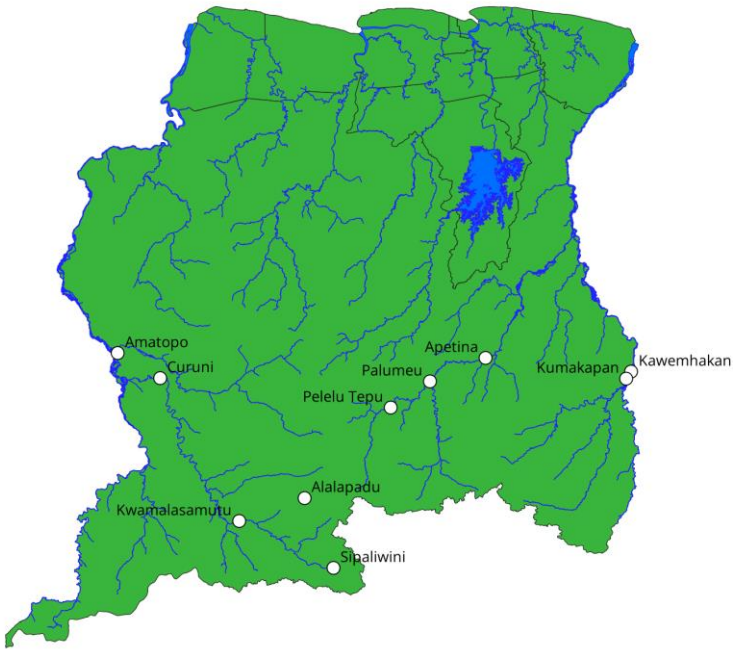


Figure 16 The ten indigenous (Wayana and Trio) communities in South Suriname

Process followed to prepare a community engagement strategy and plan

In this phase of the project all the communities were visited by the team of consultants, guided by the non-governmental organizations, VIDS (Association of indigenous chiefs in Suriname) and VSG (Association of Saamacca Traditional Authorities).

Engagement with the communities was done since a very early stage of the project, even before the Project Team participation. In this regard, the Ministry of Regional Development (MROS) and Ministry of Natural Resources (MNH) had pre-identified 10 communities with high energy needs: Kwamalasamutu, Apetina, Palumeu, Pelelutepoe, Kumakapan, Kawamhakan, Sipaliwini, Alalapadu, Amatopo and Coeroeni.

From the project Team ACT has led this task, with support from TTA, relying on the relations, presence, and knowledge of the communities.

Some aspects that were considered in preparing a community engagement strategy and plan are described below:

- The Consultant Team planned for the community engagement process. The communities (leaders/members) were informed that they were identified to receive a mini grid (and improved water access, and telecommunications). They were also informed of the benefits, costs, obligations, and financial requirements of participating.
- In explaining the project, the assessment phase and the future implementation, the team provided timelines, asked the communities' opinion and determined the risks of not meeting deadlines. This process was carried out through posters, and provided the communities with the opportunity to think through the commitments and impacts of project.
- Invitations were extended to the broad community with special focus on women and vulnerable groups to have broad discussions on energy, water, and telecommunications issues in the community. One of the aspects discussed was that communities facilitate the land to allocate the mini grid's infrastructure.

Intergenerational aspect

In terms of an inter-generational perspective, IP communities have 2 groups, children and adults. Once a child is a teenager, she is an adult to the IP community. Hence it is a homogeneous group. In the consultation process, the intergenerational aspect is guaranteed by the way in which the consultations took place. The meeting system of the Indigenous people, or krutu, was used for this, in which everyone was free to participate. Krutus, or community gatherings, are the traditional engagement method for the Indigenous peoples in the South of Suriname. Within this system, everyone's opinion is respected. It was observed that there is a lot of respect for the elderly and their views. The opinions of young people were also highly valued partly in view of their, in general, higher education.

Gender aspect

The aspect of gender has been considered by organizing separate meetings for men and women, since infrastructural projects can have different impacts for men and women. This was necessary because women often feel inhibited from expressing themselves in front of men. Both groups were asked gender-specific questions in relation to the project.

Feedback from IP

The krutu system is the meeting system par excellence. Therefore, feedback about the chosen consultation system is not considered appropriate.

Broad participation ensuring indigenous priorities

Broad participation was guaranteed by holding consultations in all the 10 villages. The krutu system was used for broad consultation/engagement and to receive optimal feedback about the project. During these meetings it became clear that the project fully meets the communities' own priorities, as it involves basic facilities that have been waited for decades. The conclusion is that the project has high priority for all the communities.

Adherence to FPIC-procedures

Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was needed and obtained. The FPIC procedures followed are described below, including the documents used to inventory consent or differing views.

A FPIC consent form (see attachment) was designed to obtain approval from the 10 villages. Per krutu, each participant had the opportunity to sign this form as a token of approval for the implementation of the project. This document was drawn up in Dutch. The translator explained the content to the participants. Consent has been given via this form for the following aspects of the project:
the nature, methods, purpose, goals, entering the village for the time frame to perform building works, installation of solar panels, telecommunications network and/or water infrastructure. The participants also confirmed by signing the form that a translator had explained the content of this document. The signed consent form documents are available and enclosed within the report.

In the consent forms it is stated that the data gathered via the surveys, photos or audio recordings, can be used for internal use or publication to third parties, namely IDB. The Indigenous peoples' main language is Trio and a local translator was necessary to perform the interviews.

The consent form in the table below was used. This model can also be used in krutus in the next phase of the project.

Figure 17 Model consent form

Krutu/interview date:		
I hereby declare that: **I have been informed about the nature, methods and purpose of the IDB projects.** **that the inhabitants of [*location name*] have been informed about the nature, methods and purpose of the IDB projects.** **(Optional) Krutu date:** **Location:** **I hereby give [*organization name/ person's name*] consent to install solar panels, telecommunication networks and/or water infrastructure in [*location name*]** **I will allow project workers to enter the village for the discussed time frame to perform building work.** **I understand that operational and maintenance costs are not covered by IDB/ project investors and their working partners [*organizations name/ person's name*].**		
Location:		
Name(s) of translator(s):		
Signature of translator(s):		
Name.	**Traditional leader role: Granman/ Captain/ Basja.**	**Signature.**

Name.	**Governmental bodies: Board supervisor/ assistant** **board supervisor.**	**Signature.**
Name of inhabitant. **"I hereby declare to have been informed on IDB's project goals".**		**Signature.**
Notes of discussions		

When?
The initial FPIC process was carried out during the conduct of the study "Social Safeguards for the development of Water, Solar Energy and Telecom infrastructure on Indigenous Land in the south of Suriname", ACT-Suriname, Josta Nieuwendam, April 2023. The krutus were hold in November 2022 and February 2023.

Where?
In all 10 villages.

With whom?
With all the villagers, including the traditional authorities, who participated in the krutu that were organized especially for conducting interviews.

Field visits
Visits by the team of consultants to the villages were announced in advance by letters from governmental authorities to the traditional authority. The visits were only made after permission had been obtained that the team was welcome in the villages. The villagers have been verbally invited by the traditional authorities of their village.

Interview process

Interviews, using semi-structured interview questions, also called 'qualitative' interviews or 'in-depth' interviews were performed to open dialogue about environmental and social issues regarding the project (table 66).

The questions were pre-structured to cover diverse best practice social and environmental indicators. Open-ended, yes/no and 5-point liker-scale statement questions (strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree) were used to determine social and environmental metrics of the Indigenous peoples at that moment in time.

Figure 18 Semi-structured interview questions

Semi-structured interview questions.
1. Social factor: baseline village info
1a. How many people live in your village? 1b. How many households live in your village? 1c. How many houses? 1d. How many males live in this village/ How many females/ How many children?
2. Baseline energy, water and telecom usage
2a. What energy systems does your village currently have? 2b. Does the village have a generator? 2c. If yes, do you use an electric cooking stove? 2d. Do you use diesel motors for fuel generation? 2e. How much do you need? 2f. And what do you need it for? 2g. Where do you get the oil from and who pays for it? 2h. Do you use kerosene fuel for light lamps or power? 2i. Inside your house or outside your house? 2j. Do you use candles? How many? 2k. Do you have battery powered lights in your homes? 2l. Do you need light at night and what do you use? 2m. Where do you fetch your current drinking water? 2n. Are you able to save drinking water? 2o. What is the source of your current bath water? 2p. Where do you bathe?
2q. What alternative water sources do you have? 2r. What is the current telecom operation system in the village 2s. Do you have phone reception here? 2t. Who is responsible for maintaining it? (write down names). 2u. Do you have radio reception in the village? 2v. Do you own mobile phones? 2w. Do you have internet connection? 2x. Have you been 'on' the internet/ do you know what the internet is? 2y. Wired internet or via a phone?
3. Demand assessment

3a. Are you familiar with solar/water or telecom models? Have you seen it in other villages?
3b. Do you feel you need alternative energy options in your village?
Yes, we need it.
We don't need it, but we want it.
No, we don't want it or need it.
3c. Do you feel that you need alternative clean water sources?
Yes, we need it.
We don't need it, but we want it.
No, we don't want it or need it.
3d. Do you feel you need radio in your village?
Yes, we need it.
We don't need it, but we want it.
No, we don't want it or need it.
3e. Do you feel you need telephone service in your village?
Yes, we need it.
We don't need it, but we want it.
No, we don't want it or need it.
3f. Do you feel you need internet access in your village?
Yes, we need it.
We don't need it, but we want it.
No, we don't want it or need it.
3g. Is light at night important to you?
Yes, very important. No not so important. Unimportant. Very unimportant.

4. Physical wellbeing: health and nutrition status, food security and agricultural production

4a. How do you currently keep food conserved?
4b. How do you feel about storing food and drinks in a fridge?
4c. Comment on the following:
If there were electricity, I would a fridge to store food.
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree
4d. I will only store my fruits and crops in the fridge
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
4e. I will store hunted game in the fridge/freezer.
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
4f. Comment on the following:
I would love a fridge.
I am not fond of the idea.
Why/ elaborate.
4g. If you had a fridge or freezer, would you want to save more food as a reserve for the village?
Water:
4h. Has your current drinking water caused illnesses? What kinds? 4i.
Have people ever gotten seriously sick from contaminated water?
4j. Optional: Is diarrhea or pneumonia something villagers often deal with?]

4k. What water source do you use for your agricultural plots?
4l. Do you think that a clean water system will help increase your agricultural crop production? why?
4m. Do you have enough crops in the dry season?
Telecom:
4n. How do you currently reach the Medical mission if there is a medical emergency in your village?

5. Physical wellbeing: leisure/device dependency

5a. Would you like a tv for entertainment
Absolutely yes/Yes/Neutral/No/Definitely not.
5b. Would you like radio for entertainment?
Absolutely yes/Yes/Neutral/No/Definitely not.
5c. comment on the following:
No, I do not want a tv or radio, otherwise nobody would want to work.
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
5d. If you had a fridge, would you enjoy drinking cold beverages like coca cola?

6. Emotional wellbeing: safety, security, contentment, lack of stress.

6a. Will having more light in the village at night make you feel safer?
Why?
6b. Could you see snakes or other wild animals better with light at night?
6c. Comment on these statements:
Having water access would make my life easier, because it is a lot of work (to fetch and cook water) and I could use my time for other things.
Or
I don't really mind spending extra time fetching and cooking water.
6d. I feel that personal phone access would make me feel safer.
Ask the men: Absolutely yes/Yes/Neutral/No/Definitely not.
Ask the women: Absolutely yes/Yes/Neutral/No/Definitely not.
6e. Listening to the radio would ease my daily stressors in life.
yes/Yes/Neutral/No/Definitely not.
Elaborate/ What would you want to listen to on the radio?

7. Material wellbeing: housing, possessions (impact socio-economic differences and preferences)
Independence: personal value.

7a. Would you eventually like electricity access right to your house.
Or would central community lighting be enough for you. Why?
7b. How many of you own a cellphone or would love to own a cellphone?
7c. How many of you have no interest in owning a cell phone?
7d. How many of you own a radio of would love to own a
radio? 7e. How many of you have no interest in owning a
radio?
7f. How many of you have ever personally used a computer?
7g. How many of you would love to learn how to use a computer?
7h. How many of you have completely no interest in learning how to use a computer?

8. Socio-economic: existing businesses that could cover the operational and maintenance costs

Once installed, the operational and maintenance costs of these projects, can be expensive.
8a. With what businesses could you pay for it?
8b. Would you want to pay for it together as a community?
8c. Or would you rather only those that want to use energy, water or telecom pay for it?
Comment on these statements:
8d. We'd rather be dependent on outside funding.
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
8e.I do not want outside funding because we can't trust that they always have enough money for us.
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
8f. We want to pay for the maintenance costs ourselves.
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.

8g. We want to learn how the installations work.
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
8h. Have you ever been promised funding for water or electricity before? By whom or what organization/political party?

9. Socio-economic: creation of sustainable business opportunity
9a. Do you see tourism as a business opportunity for your village? 9b. If yes, do you think more energy, water and telecom access would allow more tourists to visit your village?
10. Innovation or elevation of business opportunity/ use of new tools
10a. Would you work longer hours if you had (electric) light at night? 10b. How would you use phones if you could take them to work/ to daily activities? Would you take them with you to your workplace? 10c. If you didn't have to fetch and cook water, what would you do with freed up time? Would you use this time to work on other things or would you use it to relax?
11. Social participation: social networks (feeling supported)
11a. Do you feel excited about the potential of energy? 11b. Do you feel excited about the potential of clean water systems? 11c. Do you feel excited about telecom opportunities? Radio/ phone/ internet? 11d. Would you feel more supported if these projects came to your village?
12. Social participation: rights (human rights and legal rights/access, justice).
12a. Would you feel like you have equal rights as people in the city if you have access to water energy and telecom? To help frame for them: Comment on the following statements: 12b. I want equal rights to people in the city. Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 12c. I think having energy, telecom or water systems would give me equal rights. Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. Elaborate
13. Independence: personal development (educational status, access to quality education)
13a.Will energy create extended study hours? /Would your kids be able to study more/longer with access to light? 13b. Do you think more elementary school teachers would come to the village if you had energy, water and telecom? Water: 13c.Men: how important is clean water in the village for you? Very important. Not so important. Unimportant. Why? 13d.Women: how important is clean water in the village for you? Very important. Not so important. Unimportant. Why? Telecom: the city and other places in the world, kids have access to internet so they can learn and look up things they want to learn. 13e. Would you want your kids to learn about the internet here as well? 13f.Adults: video courses and training via internet or videocalls? Yes, I'd like to have trainings via video calls. Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. No, I'd rather trainers come to us in person. Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. No, I'd rather go to the city for trainings. Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
14.Independence, self-determination (choices, autonomy)
14a.Decision making process: How would you decide as a village if this project is feasible?
14b.Would you vote to see if all villagers agree with the terms? 14c.What would the role of the captain be in this process?

15. Socio-cultural community: highlighting traditional knowledge. Socio-economic.
15a. Would you like to share your knowledge of traditional medicine with outsiders? 15b.Do you see selling medicinal products as business opportunity?
16.Socio-cultural community: maintaining a traditional way of living
16a. Do you think the energy, water and telecom projects would make you become a different person? 16b. Would you rather live as you live right now? Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 16c. Would you want call family members in the city? Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 16d. I wouldn't want my children to watch tv, I'd rather they play outside. Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
17. Socio-cultural: promoting gender equality/ consideration of traditional gender roles. Culture shifts: gender behavior. Traditional use of land /women empowerment.
17a. Do you think women would have less work if water access was closer? 17b. Do you think men would hunt more, or less, if you had a fridge to save food in? 17c. Men: would you give your wife a cell phone? Elaborate. 17d. Women: would you want to use a cellphone? Elaborate. 17e. Women: would you keep cooking with fire or would you want an electric stove to cook quicker? What would you do with your freed-up time?
18. Socio-cultural/environmental territories: access to indigenous spiritual or other important sites.
18a. Are there areas in your village where you don't want outsiders to come and build things or walk through? For what reason: Spiritual Personal property Other. 18b. Can you mark these on a map for us?
19. Environmental: land (climate change, natural disasters).
19a. Can you mark for us on a map where you experience a lot of flooding during rain seasons?
20. Environmental: land (wildlife protection and ecosystem shifts).
20a. Where are your hunting grounds 20b. can you mark them on a map for us? 20c. Where are your fishing ground? 20d. Can you mark them on a map for us? 20e. Are there park rangers in your village? Rangers help with forest monitoring and management. 20f. Are there more people interested to become a park ranger to help protect and monitor your lands and the animals during project building activities?
21. Environmental: land (flora and fauna and water protection/deforestation.)
21a. Rangers: baseline water quality measurements of the area? 21b. Are you okay with possible deforestation to build the solar, water and telecom systems? Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
22. Environmental: Land (discarding of waste/ waste management system/pollution, recycling)
22a. Where do you discard of fuel carriers? 22b. Are the fuel carriers brought back to the city?
22c. Where do you discard of empty batteries or old motors?

23. Environmental: Territories and Resources (use of local materials/ repurposing.)
23a. If you used less wood to cook your food and water for, because of electric appliances. Would you use wood for other purposes? Like what? 23b. Would you help find materials to help build project objectives
24. Environmental: potential for allowing research of land and biodiversity systems during project activities as an environmental safeguard.
24a. Villagers: would you be willing to let scientific researchers assess whether the animals and land will be disturbed during the project building? (wildlife and biodiversity research by universities through funding? As an environmental safeguard).
25. Socio-economic/ social participation/ social inclusion/ capacity gap analysis/ independence/ self-determination/ ownership models.
25a. Would any of the villagers like to work on the solar/ water or telecom energy project? Write down names. 25b. Would you like to upkeep (operation and maintenance) all these new projects yourself? 25c. Would you rather outside people get paid to do the building work? Or would you like to help? 25d. Would you rather outside people get paid for general operation and maintenance? 25e. Would you accommodate those people in your village? 25f. Would you like to be educated on how to maintain the solar panel, water networks and telecom in your village by yourselves?
26. Grievance mechanism, environmental examples. Aspect: land, indicators: air quality and noise.
With the building activities, there might be some noise and dust production. 26a. Would you be okay with this? 26b.Where would you not be okay with this? School for example? Other places? Mark for us on a map. 26c. If you still experience grievance from this in other places, they would like you to tell them. Who would you want to go to?
27. Grievance mechanism, social examples. Aspect: social conflicts, indicators: social inclusion.
What if you do decide to continue with these projects: if outsiders come to help with project building, and you get conflicts with them. 27. Who would you tell about this? Or would you keep it to yourself?
28. Concluding statements.
Comment on the following statement Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 28a. I am content with the way things are. I don't need energy or telecom Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 28b. I am looking forward to the project Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 28c. I am worried about finances for this project. Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 28d. I am worried about deforestation in this project Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 28e. I am worried about shifting of gender roles Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 28f. I am worried that it won't fit our way of life Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 28g. I am worried about the game/animals that will go away with too much noise. Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree. 28h. I trust that this project will be good for my village. Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.

28i. I do not trust this project will be good for my village.
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
28j. I am not sure how I feel about this project.
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
28k. I would like to learn more about the different energy and telecom systems and how to use it.
Strongly agree/ agree/ neutral/ disagree/ strongly disagree.
28l. Access to energy 24/7;
Good. Why?
Bad. Why?
28m. Access to water 24/7
Good. Why
Bad. Why?
28n. Access to radio, internet and phones.
Good. Why
Bad. Why

The translator translated the interview questions drawn up by the consultant from Dutch to Trio/Wayana.
The translator asked the questions to the villagers during the krutus.
The translator translated the villagers' answers into Dutch.
The consultant analyzed and processed the answers.
The consultant reported the findings and recommendations, and where necessary presented them in tables.

An overview of the sample sizes is provided in the table below.

Table 16 Sample sizes: the number of krutu participants

Samples sizes (n)					
village	Krutu with the men (n)	Krutu with the women (n)	Total (n)	Total population	Percentage of population interviewed
Alalapadu	17	15	32	150	21.3%
Apetina	6	20	26	400	6.5%
Sipaliwini	15	15	30	179	16.76%
Kwamalasamutu	15	27	42	800	5.25%
Kawemhakan	20	4	24	300	8%
Kumakapan	0	1 (personal interview)	1	7	14.29%
Pelelutepoe	14	9	23	450	5.11%
Palumeu	7	5	12	300	4%
Amotopo	6	7	13	40	32.5%
Coeroeni	8	0 (no women's krutu due to time limits).	8	70	11.43%
Total (n)	108	103	211	2696	7.83%

Information Disclosure
Information disclosure focused on transparency, accountability and informed decision-making. This has been achieved by sharing complete information, conducting dialogue with each other in a respectful manner, ensuring that the speaker has understood the consultant and conversely that the villagers have understood the consultant, giving the villagers time to decide to involve all participants as much as possible in the discussions held, also by involving the minority groups (sub-tribes in the village), as well as by gaining insight into the force field and the decision-making structures within the villages. The foregoing has been of paramount importance for guaranteeing an optimal outcome of the consultation and engagement process. This, among other things, ensured that the participants felt free to give their input, what the project means to them, highlight potential risks, as well as indicate how to increase the potentially positive impact of the project.

5.1.1.7 Engagement process in the execution phase

Below is a description of the processes that should be considered in the next phase, in particular the implementation phase of this project.

Introduction
The success and sustainability of a project depends on community involvement at all stages of the project. The local population must be involved in all aspects of decision-making and implementation. This is necessary to ensure that the villagers' capacities can be used as best as possible, not only in the implementation phase, but also in the maintenance phase and the construction of new connections in the future. This is also conducive to local ownership and guaranteeing sustainability.

Authority structure
These indigenous communities in Suriname consist of 10 villages and 2 tribes, namely the Trios and Wayanas. Of the 10 villages, 5 are Trio villages (Kwamalasamutu, Alalapadu, Sipaliwini, Curuni, Amatopo), 3 are Wayana villages (Kawemhakan, Apetina, and Kumakapan) and 2 are Trio/Wayana villages (Palumeu and Tepu).

The table below gives an overview of the above.

Table 17 Indigenous Tribes in Suriname

	Tribe
Alalapadu	**Tirió**
Apetina	**Wayana**
Sipaliwini	**Tirió**
Kwamalasamutu	**Mostly Tirió**
Kawemhakan	**Wayana**
Kumakapan	**Wayana**
Pelelutepoe	**Mostly Tirió**
Palumeu	**Tirió and Wayana**
Amotopo	**Tirió**
Coeroeni	**Tirió**

The authority structure within all indigenous communities is hierarchically as follows:

1. Paramount chief
2. (Head) chief
3. Chief
4. (Head) basja
5. Basja

Not all villages have all 5 functions. The positions that occur in all villages are Chief and Basja. There is one Paramount Chief, or granman, per tribe, specifically one for the Trios and one for the Wayanas. The Paramount chief of the Trios, Jimmy Toeroemang, is based in Kwamalasamutu, while the Paramount chief of the Wayanas, Ipomadi Pelenapïn, is based in Kawemhakan.

In the table below, the names of the granmans, captains, and basjas on village level are presented.

Table 18 Key Stakeholders

villages	function	family name & first name
kwamalasamutu	granman	toeroenmang, jimmy
kwamalasamutu	head-captain	shonshonson, wakoeroeman
kwamalasamutu	captain	moeshe, menio
kwamalasamutu	captain	puttoena, sheddida
kwamalasamutu	head-Basja	nola, amessaja
kwamalasamutu	Basja	inarew, shalome
kwamalasamutu	head-Basja	koemoe, oewawa
kwamalasamutu	Basja	sinkara, mikowe
kwamalasamutu	Basja	sinkara, reitia
kwamalasamutu	Basja	waachpi, jakoeta
amotopo	head-captain	ipajadi, peppoe
amotopo	captain	panekke, paneshi
amotopo	head-Basja	kuuruui, pikoekoe
amotopo	Basja	ineshaachpe, rosianna
sipaliwini	captain	ijapawai, essikijo
sipaliwini	head-captain	antawa, essikaja
sipaliwini	Basja	ineshaachpe, simiehpe
sipaliwini	Basja	oochpatapo, kraske
sipaliwini	Basja	merekeru, reki
sipaliwini	Basja	shanaide, idaike
Alalapadu	captain	morishi, janinipuung
Alalapadu	head-Basja	padoe, nikolashi
Alalapadu	Basja	iejoepi, roekoe
Alalapadu	Basja	shokopo, klavin
Alalapadu	Basja	padoe, mieke
Alalapadu	Basja	jitashe, itaria

coeroeni	head-captain	toehanpe, akuupashe
coeroeni	captain	toehanpe, koronu
coeroeni	Basja	wono, sasseke
coeroeni	Basja	takajana, aletashi
coeroeni	Basja	sinkara, ira
coeroeni	Basja	tawadi, regina
apetina	Basja	tenopo, jari, trg. k.t.
apetina	captain	same, ikinaidoe
apetina	head-captain	japanaloe, oeloekoeni
apetina	Basja	ikinaidoe, shitoenka
apetina	captain	mettelli, ainakadi
apetina	Basja	pawkoe, olokwi
apetina	Basja	shadi, tamussi
apetina	Basja	koemaja, jadiwana
apetina	Basja	merenke, marius
apetina	Basja	meliwa, pessida walita
apetina	chief	aptuh, noewahe
apetina	captain	ajamaka, pantakoe idimawal
apetina	Basja	neni, emahpe sela
apetina	captain	mettelli, evelina nora joana
Kawemhakan	Basja	idiwa, makiloewa
Kawemhakan	Basja	itoewaki, kelista kwaikoe
Kawemhakan	Basja	moekoewa, makidoe
Kawemhakan	Basja	tajan, settipan
Kawemhakan	captain	palijale, apoetoe
Kawemhakan	Basja	alampia, madijalapoe j.
Kawemhakan	chief	pelenapin, ipomadi toko
Kawemhakan	head-captain	pelenapin, mitioe m.
Kawemhakan	head-Basja	malikoe, liejoe
palumeu	Basja	ikoewa, nolina
palumeu	head-captain	padoe, pishiechpe
palumeu	Basja	madena, tujokuunke
palumeu	Basja	madena, aneshinke
palumeu	Basja	malakaita, sikiwa
palumeu	Basja	makainoe, jakoenoena
palumeu	head-Basja	arekepuung, kajese d.
pelelutepoe	captain	nola, shitipani
pelelutepoe	Basja	wenaloe, diter
pelelutepoe	captain	saimanie, shoepipi
pelelutepoe	Basja	tajawade, piatoe
pelelutepoe	Basja	teweme, pemei
pelelutepoe	head-captain	shanaupe, moshesi mokuphe
pelelutepoe	Basja	shokopo, ikoewenna
pelelutepoe	head-Basja	shanaupe, jang

pelelutepoe	Basja	shokopo, sabrina caroline
pelelutepoe	Basja	kawaidoe, marcel asaina
pelelutepoe	Basja	atoewinali, kamala
pelelutepoe	Basja	mapadina, kererija
pelelutepoe	Basja	atoewinali, midijang
pelelutepoe	Basja	ankarapi, patowa
pelelutepoe	Basja	ashiware, siteisi jacob
pelelutepoe	Basja	alekkawa, shalome natase
pelelutepoe	captain	ankarapi, lola
pelelutepoe	Basja	imeroepeng, arikoeiwa loi
pelelutepoe	Basja	sapa, madijanneke
pelelutepoe	Basja	maisani, dennio
pelelutepoe	Basja	maisani, josepi
kumakapan	Not yet appointed as Basja	Anita Ariyana-Baisha

An important key stakeholder is Trijana, the umbrella organization of the 10 indigenous villages in South Suriname. This organization can play an important role in communication between GoS, IDB and contractors on the one hand and the indigenous communities on the other. This offers a number of advantages to bridge the language barrier, the physical presence of some members in Paramaribo, and the availability of some experience in administrative procedures. In addition, they have a representative in each village, which benefits mobilization.

In addition to Trijana, the committees in the villages for various themes, which were created during the Life Plan process, can also play a role in the implementation and development of a payment model.

Communication plan
To achieve active participation, there must be open communication with the villagers, through their appropriate structures and in compliance with the FPIC principles. Communication with the villages must always go through the highest authority figure.
Gaining insight into indigenous communication structures is important for the project given the applicable procedures that must be observed. The main communication procedures relevant for the project are described below.

Activity	**Communication method/medium**	**Who**	**Digital Tool**	**Explanation**
Approval for field visit	Letter	GoS	WhatsApp	Explain the purpose of the visit and request approval to make a visit.
Reception at the airstrip		Member of the village council		

Greeting and introduction		Highest authority figure		Explain the purpose of the visit verbally.
Meeting with the villagers	Krutu	Everyone		Information disclosure and ask for input and concerns.
Meeting with the villagers who have been nominated by the traditional authority and who are willing to support	Separate sub-krutus			Planning, logistics, and further discussion of the work that will be carried out by the villagers in the context of ownership, fees.

Decision structure
The highest decision-making authority for a tribe lies with the Paramount chief.
The highest decision-making authority for a village lies with the (Head) captain.
Decisions are made by the traditional authority, or the village council, consisting of the Paramount chief, (Head) chief, Chief, (Head) basja, and Basja.
Decisions are made in the village council or during krutus. The great chief has a lot of influence and his opinion is almost always followed, but if necessary he will have to justify his decision during a krutu. In villages where no Paramount chief lives, the captain has the most influence. The difference with a Paramount chief is that his opinion is not always followed. In general, the traditional authority will try to reach consensus in the village council as well as during krutus.

The traditional leaders make the final decisions and should therefore decide if the local government board supervisors should be included in the FPIC process. In addition, it is recommended to actively inform villagers in a krutu setting or, at a minimum, to interview villagers to test their informed consent about their head captain's final decision.

Village characteristics influencing the communication
Additional characteristics of the villages that may affect communication and should therefore be considered are shown below.

Overview of indigenous characteristics

Characteristic	When/What	Explanation
Belief system	Wednesday/Sunday	Since both tribes are almost 100% Baptist, the church is very powerful in the villages and in some villages, everyday mis are normal. But for Sunday and Wednesday there is mis in every village.
Holiday season	November and December	Because of Christmas and the end of the year /beginning of the year festivities, it is not possible to visit in the month of December and most of the time also in November till the middle of January.
Foodsecurity	August till October	Every year the villagers of all the villages prepare at least 1 plot to plant cassava and vegetables for their

		own consumption. So, every year they need to cut the trees, burn, clean up to be able to plant the crops. Especially for the clearing of the plots they work together and afterwards the family they worked for treat them with food and cassiri, their local alcoholic drink. So, on those days you cannot depend on anybody because they are in the field working or are having a feast. When they start planting most of the time they stay in the forest. Especially from the middle of august and September because then the local school have their holidays and the children can also go to the forest with them.
Language	Translator	A translator is needed to translate from the Trio or Wayana language to Dutch or Srenan. Another translator is needed to translate from Dutch to English.
Logistics	Take along your food and organize a place to stay	Charter a plane because only the Tapanahony villages you can reach by boat. But that takes days and then you need to hire a boat and boats men. When you are in the village and you want to go up the river you can hire a boat. The longest flight time is 2 hours with a Chesna that can take along 400kilo cargo, your body weight included. All the food and drinks you have to take along because there are no shops in the villages. Some villages, especially on the Lawa river, have shops in the neighborhood. But the items in the shop are very expensive.
Engagement		On arrival pay respect to the Paramount chief and other authorities present and explain the aim of the visit. The Paramount chief will set a time for the big krutu with the villagers. A krutu is a village meeting where all the necessary items are being discussed. The traditional krutu method is the best way to engage with the villagers and discuss project purposes, planning and goals.

5.1.2 A Description of the Grievance Mechanism (GM)

This component is involved with a description of the culturally appropriate procedures included in the project's grievance mechanism to address grievances/queries by Indigenous Peoples arising from project implementation and operation.

The GM should consider both the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms applicable to Indigenous Peoples.

The grievance mechanism should provide for fair, transparent, and timely redress of grievances without costs, and if necessary, provide for special accommodations for women, youth and the elderly, and other vulnerable groups within the community, to make their complaints.

In all villages the traditional engagement method is the krutu format. In the occasion of grievances during site visits, the inhabitants stated that they would notify project workers via their traditional leaders.

The GM considers the usual dispute resolution mechanisms applicable within the indigenous communities involved. Government legal remedies also apply but are not part of the GM, which is why we have not included it.

The complaints mechanism provides for timely handling of complaints without costs. No statement can be made about fairness and transparency, but since this mechanism has been in use for centuries and meets the need, it can be assumed that the GM also provides for these aspects to a certain extent. The GM serves all villagers, including women, youth and elderly, as well as other vulnerable groups within the community, to register their complaints.

Table 43 shows the stated preferred grievance mechanism per village.

Table 43. Grievance mechanism per village as stated during krutu sessions.

Grievance mechanism	
village	Grievance mechanism
Alalapadu	The villagers will let the captain or basja know if grievances should occur.
Apetina	The villagers would let the head captain know and then the remaining captains or basjas.
Sipaliwini	They would notify the traditional leaders, first the captain, then the basjas.
Kwamalasamutu	They would let the granman know.
Kawemhakan	They would let the granman or the head captain know.
Kumakapan	Not answered, but most likely the current village leader who wants to become appointed as Basja (their head captain died 4 years ago).
Pelelutepoe	They would let the captain know, then the village management.
Palumeu	They would let the captain know.
Amotopo	They would let the captain and the traditional leaders know. The captain will see if everyone agrees, and the traditional leaders will decide in the end.
Coeroeni	They would let the captain know and he would express the concerns to the builders.

Figure 19 The captain of Alalapadu, board supervisors, TTA consultants, and villagers of Alalapadu during TTA field consultation in 2022

Annex I Terms of Reference

Consultancy to support for rural electrification with renewable energy, potable water, and telecommunications in Suriname.

Location: Suriname.

The IDB Group is a community of diverse, versatile, and passionate people who come together on a journey to improve lives in Latin America and the Caribbean. Our people find purpose and do what they love in an inclusive, collaborative, agile, and rewarding environment.

About this position

Established in 1959, the Inter-American Development Bank ("IDB" or "Bank") is the main source of financing for economic, social and institutional development in Latin America and the Caribbean. It provides loans, grants, guarantees, policy advice and technical assistance to the public and private sectors of its borrowing countries.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB or the Bank) works to improve lives in Latin America and the Caribbean. Through financial and technical support for countries working to reduce poverty and inequality, IDB helps improve health and education, and advance infrastructure. It aims to achieve development in a sustainable, climate-friendly way. IDB is today the leading source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean. It provides loans, grants, and technical assistance; and it conducts extensive research. IDB maintains a strong commitment to achieving measurable results and the highest standards of increased integrity, transparency, and accountability.

The IDB's Environmental and Social Solutions Unit (VPS/ESG) is responsible for ensuring that IDB financed projects and other activities are environmentally and socially sustainable and comply with the Bank's environmental and social policies. Specialists in VPS/ESG provide the Bank and its borrowers with guidance on environmental and social safeguard issues and participate in project teams, providing technical input on social and environmental issues during project preparation/due-diligence and supervision.

The objective of the Consultancy is to (i) prepare environmental and social (E&S) documents required for the preparation of a multiple works operation ("Bio-SWEET") that will strengthen the bioeconomy potential for indigenous communities in the Sipaliwini District of Suriname through improvements in energy, water, and telecommunications infrastructure, in accordance with the requirements of the Bank's E&S Policy Framework (ESPF) and its E&S Performance Standards (ESPSs), building upon the Strategic E&S Assessment (SESA) currently in progress for works in ten communities of the District including other deliverables by following the original ToR and (iii) prepare an E&S scoping report of the proposed 110 kV 131-km transmission line between the Peperpot substation near Paramaribo and Albina.

What you'll do

The consultant must perform all the activities needed to achieve the objectives of the consultancy including but not restricted to:

- Prepare an E&S Management System (ESMS) in accordance with ESPS 1, including an E&S Management Framework (ESMF) for future works outside of the representative sample.
- Conduct a critical habitat assessment in accordance with the Guidelines on ESPS 6 and present lines of actions for achieving net gains, if applicable.
- Perform an in-situ Sociocultural Analysis (**see Annex 1**) of each of the ten (10) communities identified as the representative sample and assist the borrower in achieving free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) and the respective indigenous peoples development plans (IPDP) in accordance with ESPS 7 and national requirements.
- Prepare Resettlement and Livelihood Restitution Plan (PRRMV) in accordance with ESPS 5
- Prepare and E&S Scoping Report of the proposed Peperpot-Albina transmission line, including a rapid site visit (1 or 2 days). This report will identify key risks and impacts related to each of the ten ESPSs and recommendations for the mitigation approach.

The consultant will have 3 missions of 7 days each to Suriname.

Deliverables and Payments Timeline

- **eliverable #**	- **ercentage**	- **lanned Date to Submit**
- . Work Plan, within ten (10) days of signing the contract	- 0%	- ebruary 2024
- . Post-Field Report, within ten (10) days of completing the site visits	- 0%	- arch 2024
- .Fit-for-Disclosure Consultation Drafts	- 0%	- pril 2024.
- .Consultation Report	- 0%	- ugust 2024
- .Transmission Line Scoping Report	- 0%	- ugust 2024
- .Final Documents	- 0%	- ugust 2024

What you'll need

- **Education:** Master's degree or equivalent in civil or environmental engineering, geography, anthropology, sociology, or other fields relevant to the responsibilities of the role.
- **Experience:** a minimum of 15 years of relevant professional experience or equivalent in E&S impact assessment and management plans in rural settings, preferably in tropical environments and at least 10 years of experience in the preparation of environmental and social management plans designed to meet requirements of the IFC Performance Standards.
- **Languages:** Fluency in spoken and written English, with team members fluent in spoken Dutch and Sranan-Tongo.

Key skills

- E&S management systems, assessment and management of infrastructure projects, biodiversity and critical habitats, indigenous peoples and FPIC, stakeholder engagement.
- Excellent knowledge of recent trends in Energy Sector information systems in Surinam is a must.
- Excellence in Energy Sector design, specifying, and implementation of information systems.
- Excellent experience in information systems design and applications development.
- Proven ability to deliver high quality results under tight deadlines.
- Proven expertise and track record in Energy Sector information management systems design and specification.
- Strong competencies in Energy Sector information management systems design and specification.
- Collaborate and share knowledge.

Requirements

- **Citizenship:** You are a citizen of one of our 48-member countries.
- **Consanguinity**: You have no family members (up to the fourth degree of consanguinity and second degree of affinity, including spouse) working at the IDB, IDB Invest, or IDB Lab.
- **COVID-19 considerations:** the health and safety of our employees are our number one priority. As a condition of employment, IDB/IDB Invest requires all new hires to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19.

Type of contract and duration:

- **Type of contract:** Products and External Services Consultant (PEC), Lump Sum.
- **Length of contract:** 6 months.
- **Appointment type:** Remote .

What we offer

The IDB group provides benefits that respond to the different needs and moments of an employee's life. These benefits include:

- A **competitive compensation** package.
- A flexible way of working. You will be evaluated by deliverable.

Our culture

At the IDB Group we work so everyone brings their best and authentic selves to work, willing to try new approaches without fear, and where they are accountable and rewarded for their actions.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging (DEIB) are at the center of our organization. We celebrate all dimensions of diversity and encourage women, LGBTQ+ people, persons with disabilities, Afro-descendants, and Indigenous people to apply.

We will ensure that individuals with disabilities are provided reasonable accommodation to participate in the job interview process. If you are a qualified candidate with a disability, please e-mail us at diversity@iadb.org to request reasonable accommodation to complete this application.

Our Human Resources Team reviews carefully every application.

About the IDB Group

The IDB Group, composed of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), IDB Invest, and the IDB Lab offers flexible financing solutions to its member countries to finance economic and social development through lending and grants to public and private entities in Latin America and the Caribbean.

About IDB

We work to improve lives in Latin America and the Caribbean. Through financial and technical support for countries working to reduce poverty and inequality, we help improve health and education and advance infrastructure. Our aim is to achieve development in a sustainable, climate-friendly way. With a history dating back to 1959, today we are the leading source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean. We provide loans, grants, and technical assistance; and we conduct extensive research. We maintain a strong commitment to achieving measurable results and the highest standards of integrity, transparency, and accountability.

Follow us:

https://www.linkedin.com/company/inter-american-development-bank/

https://www.facebook.com/IADB.org

https://twitter.com/the_IDB

GUIDANCE FOR ELABORATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL ANALYSIS (SCA)

(Annex 1 to the ToR)

The SCA will be based on analysis of all available primary information about indigenous communities in the area of influence of the proposed program, summarizing the following points (description and analysis):

- **Analysis of the Legal Framework on indigenous peoples,** identifying the main international conventions and agreements ratified and subscribe to by Suriname, the principles and guidelines established in the Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples of the IDB (ESPF7).

- Gather and compile a detailed Social Baseline for the Direct and Indirect Area of Influence of the works, activities, equipment or services to be financed, with new field information This will include an analysis of the culture of each one of the communities or main indigenous groups in the country, the world view, practices, livelihood of each, including demographic data, income, education, and analysis of the traditional leadership structure of each one, and representatives of each indigenous Community. The consultancy will cover local governance (forms of community organization and local organization, existence of traditional indigenous authorities or other authorities in the community, etc.) and complaint mechanisms and mechanisms for decision-making.

- **Analysis of Social Vulnerability.** Situation of the indigenous population in the area of the Operation according to their levels of socioeconomic and cultural vulnerability.

- **Analysis of Community Social Capital**: analyze socio cultural governance and organization, traditional land use systems, social protection and collaboration, and specifically needs for electrification with renewable energy, potable water, and telecommunications and others, that could support as mitigation measures against any negative impact of the Operation.

- **Population Expectations:** aspirations, perception, and attitudes within the indigenous communities toward the activities, works, equipment or services being proposed.

- **Community Structure and Institutional Functioning:** norms, values, customs, behaviors and mechanisms for decision making that have been institutionalized through inter and intra-group relations, relevant for the works, material, equipment or services of the Operation, including an analysis of the legitimate leaders of the communities, such as for example political leaders, traditional leaders, midwives, religious leaders, or leaders of other kinds like women's groups that are responsible for the Community.

- **Gender Aspects:** identify areas and activates in which indigenous women should participate equally with men. These include public consultations, economic activities, access to services and benefits of the program, etc.

- **Sociocultural Aspects:** characterization of values, customs, aspirations and attitudes of the community towards the attention and services of the electrification with renewable energy, potable water, and telecommunications, and how these related to the Operation and the works, materials, equipment or services it finances.

- **Analysis of possible impacts generated by the program activities including the presence of construction workers.** Analyze the possible risks associated with the construction of the building to serve as the Ministry of Energy headquarters, with particular emphasis on the behavior of the employees of the contractors in their interactions with the community, and possible negative gender impacts including sexual harassment or violence towards women or children in the community.

- **Cultural changes or generational disruption:** Analyze the internal cultural changes and tensions that could be generated or identified as a result of the works, materials, equipment, or services of the Operation, in the context of the changes that could be introduced.

- **Analysis of other risks and possible adverse social and environmental impacts,** including direct, indirect, accumulative, induced and/or residual conflicts in indigenous communities.

- **Consultation Plan with Indigenous Communities.** Based on the community structure and institutional functioning, including the traditional and political structure of decision-making, the consultant will elaborate a Consultation Plan for the indigenous communities to be intervened in, that are culturally appropriate, and which reflect the requirements established in the Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (ESPF7) of the IDB. Some provisions to take into account in the case of consultations with indigenous communities, is that they should be culturally appropriate, preferably using one or more facilitators belonging to or well-versed in the culture and/or language of the respective Community, ensuring that those community members who don't speak English or Dutch have the opportunity to ask questions and express opinions and concerns; that the consultations are held at a time and in a space which are both accessible to the local indigenous population, particularly for vulnerable groups within the community like women, youth, the elderly, and disabled people, and that the decision-making mechanisms of the indigenous community are respected and honored. The first round of consultations should take place during the preparation of the Operation and this consultancy will support that process in form and content. Thereafter, the Executing Agency should continue commnications with the indigenous communities in an ongoing manner.

- **Indigenous Peoples Plan.** Include the specific measures for ensuring the inclusiveness of indigenous communities that should be implemented to ensure that the activities to be financed by the Operation, including equipment, materials or services, will be socio-culturally appropriate and inclusive. This Plan and the measures included in it should have an estimated Budget, tentative timeline, responsible parties, and other logistical details that will help to implement it.

• **Monitoring of Sociocultural Aspects.** Definition of socio-cultural indicators that serve as baseline for the monitoring of changes generated by the new works, materials, equipment or services to be financed by the Operation, defining a monitoring system for the indigenous communities.

1) Activities to take place as part of the consultancy (in addition to the Socio-cultural Analysis itself)

• Describe what is already being done in this regard in the primary electrification with renewable energy, potable water, and telecommunications system and the non-governmental sector that is supporting it and offering socio-culturally appropriate electrification with renewable energy, potable water, and telecommunications services.

• Support the Executing Agency to carry out the public consultations with the beneficiary communities to present the equipment, materials, or services to be financed, the results of the socio-environmental studies and the respective environmental and social management plan, and document with agreements, reports or photographs, the perspectives of the communities.

• Contribute to improve the capacity of the Executing Agency of the Operation through advising about socio-cultural indicators and adaptation of electrification with renewable energy, potable water, and telecommunications services.

- Coordinate and communicate with the IDB Project team, including particularly the socio-environmental specialist hired to carry out the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of this Operation, in order to make sure that the present Socio-cultural Analysis and the Environmental and Social Analysis are integrated and meet the standards and policies of the Bank.

Main Socioenvironmental Documents to be Prepared for the Sample Projects.

(Follow the Terms of Reference)

(Annex to the ToR)

Document	Content	Comments
Environmental and social assessments (ESAs)	• Project description, including Analysis of Alternatives • Legal and policy framework • E&S baseline • Identification and evaluation of the probable environmental and social risks and impacts of the subprojects • Identification of mitigations in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy • Summary of public consultation process	These ESAs and ESMPs for the subprojects of the representative sample can be presented collectively in a single document
Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs)	• E&S management programs • Organizational capacity and competency • Emergency preparedness and response • Stakeholder engagement • Monitoring and review.	Actionable plans to mitigate the impacts and risks identified in the ESAs, in accordance with the Mitigation Hierarchy and the ten ESPS
stakeholder engagement plans (SEP)	The SEP will include the following elements: • Stakeholder identification and analysis. • Information Disclosure. • Consultation with stakeholders. • Grievance mechanisms. • Information reporting to stakeholders. The SEP will guide consultation during preparation and execution phases	Stakeholder engagement plan SEP) and information disclosure process will be required throughout the life cycle of the Project. In compliance with ESPS 1 and 10,
Land Acquisition Framework	See ***Annex 2***	Based on SCA, If risks and impacts are identified, the

		Borrower should prepare an IPP outlining the actions to minimize and/or compensate for adverse impacts (for example land acquisition for mini-grids) in a culturally appropriate manner.
Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)	Actions to achieve net gains for biodiversity values for which critical habitats are designated by the Critical Habitat Assessment, including budget and staffing requirements.	Can be presented during execution viability of net gains should be demonstrated prior to Board.
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)	• Subproject Screening and Classification • Exclusion Criteria • E&S Eligibility Criteria • E&S Assessment and Management Requirements • Stakeholder Engagement • Resettlement and Livelihood Restitution Framework • Indigenous Peoples Framework • Supervision and Reporting	The ESMF describes how the subprojects outside of the representative sample will be assessed and managed in accordance with the ESPF and the ten ESPS, including exclusion and eligibility criteria to ensure that financed subprojects are limited to E&S impact categories B or C.
Sociocultural Analysis (SCA)	*See **Annex 1***	Preliminarily, according to the information provided, the indigenous population and those in vulnerable situations have been identified in the project area of influence of the projects in the representative sample. Since there is confirmed the presence of indigenous peoples, an ***SCA and an indigenous peoples' plan will be finalized based in all available information, including maps and documentation based on consultations all in accordance with the Bank's NDAS 7***. The vulnerable population will be treated in accordance with the PRRMV (if confirmed)

Disaster risk and climate change	• Qualitative risk assessment and diagnosis based on the available information. • Identification of gaps that need to be addressed. • Risk narrative documenting the diagnosis.	Some of the subprojects in the representative sample are subject to high risk of riverine flooding with the potential to be exacerbated by future climate change scenarios. How, criticality is assumed low due to the small numbers of beneficiaries. However, for all subprojects, the IDB's Disaster Risk and Climate Change Assessment Methodology for Projects must be followed In summary, this diagnosis aims to determine whether the existing project conception includes considerations that are sufficient to reduce existing and future risks. This is documented through a short narrative, called the "risk narrative."
Critical Habitats Assessment	• Evaluation of the criteria and thresholds for critical habitats described in the ESPS 6 Guidelines for the area of influence of each subproject of the representative sample. • Assessment of probability of measurable adverse impact and reductions in populations of EN and CR species, if applicable. • Proposal of actions to achieve net gains for biodiversity values for which critical habitats are identified.	At least two of the communities in the representative sample are located within critical habitat (the Kabalebo/Arapahu Key Biodiversity Area), which requires preparation of a Biodiversity Action Plan designed to achieve net gains for biodiversity values for which the area is designated, in accordance with ESPS 6. The proposed infrastructure and bioeconomy investments must be designed to achieve no net loss of biodiversity in natural habitats and no measurable adverse impacts to critical habitats.

Sociocultural Analysis (SCA) and Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)

Generic Outline for the preparation of the SCA Document

(Annex 1 to the ToR)

Guidance:

The following document provides a generic outline for the preparation of a Sociocultural Analysis (SCA) and Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP). These ToR provide a non-exhaustive list of the content of an SCA and IPP that will need to be adapted to the specific project activities.

A SCA is prepared to identify and manage the risks and impacts of a project on Indigenous Peoples. The SCA can be part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (and integrated into the ESMP) prepared for the project, or it can be an independent document. The complexity of the SCA will depend on the nature and scale of a project and should be proportional to the type and magnitude of the risks and impacts, as well as to the vulnerability of the population.

Whenever an Indigenous Peoples community is identified within the project area of influence (direct and indirect), a SCA should be carried out to determine risks and potential negative and positive impacts on the Indigenous Peoples. If risks and impacts are identified, the Borrower should prepare an IPP outlining the actions to minimize and/or compensate for adverse impacts in a culturally appropriate manner.

The SCA and IPP can be two parts of the same document. It should be considered that in some cases, depending on the nature and scale of risks and impacts, a separate IPP may not be required and that the project ESMP, with some adjustments in a culturally appropriate manner and with the informed consultation and participation of the Indigenous Peoples, may be sufficient to avoid, mitigate and/or compensate the adverse impacts. Thus, the SCA/IPP may be developed as components of the ESIA/ESMP.

Content:

1. Introduction.

[This section should state the purpose of the TORs]

2. Background Information

[Provide background of the specific operation. It should include the background and scope of the operation, including the justification of the need for the project in the context of the local and/or national situation and strategies, as well as the effect the projects will have on IPs]

3. Objectives

[Provide a brief description of the objective of the consultancy (i.e. preparing a SCA and/or IPP for the operation)]

4. Scope of Work

[Describe the scope of work of the consultancy with the specific tasks if necessary (in this case the main task is to prepare the SCA and/or IPP)]

5. SCA and IPP Components

[This section describes what the consultant will need to include in the SCA and IPP]

The SCA and IPP will need to include the following components:

Baseline Information on the Indigenous Peoples in the Project's Area of Influence

The baseline information should include a comprehensive characterization of the Indigenous People's communities (its demographics; socioeconomic conditions; land tenure; resource use, sources of livelihood); means of production (land tenure systems, customary uses of land); community and governance structure, including norms, values, rules, customs, behaviors, and decision-making mechanisms; a description of its worldview and beliefs; gender aspects and dynamics; analysis of symbolic aspects (values, traditions, customs, beliefs); social vulnerability analysis (socio-economic vulnerability and potential risk of exclusion from expected project benefits); aspects related to tangible cultural heritage (sacred groves, rocks, lakes and waterfalls)

- and intangible cultural heritage (innovations and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles; effects on continued customary use of biological resources/access to traditional sites; effects on the respect, preservation, protection, and maintenance of traditional knowledge; effects on ritual or ceremonial activities; effects on the exercise of customary laws). Both qualitative and quantitative data and indicators may be used for this baseline. Georeferenced maps of Indigenous Peoples territories and of their cultural resources, when available, should be included.

A Description of the Legal Framework Pertaining to Indigenous Peoples

- An analysis of the applicable international, national, and subnational laws and sector policies (such as health, education, etc.), and international legal and policy framework.
- An analysis that describes any gaps between the applicable international, national, and subnational legal framework and the provisions of ESPS 7 (including those related to the protection of their cultural heritage), and a description of how those gaps will be overcome to grant the highest levels of protection.

A Description of the Risks and Potential Impacts, as well as the Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples Development

- A description of potential project risks and direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts (considering climate change scenarios, when appropriate) on Indigenous Peoples, as well as the opportunities and project benefits for Indigenous Peoples. With particular importance those related to their physical and cultural survival, territorial integrity, social organization and customary laws and economy.

A Description of the Culturally Appropriate Mitigation Measures, Costs, and Timeline (Indigenous Peoples Plan - IPP)

- A description of the culturally appropriate measures that will be undertaken to manage the risks and impacts of the project on Indigenous Peoples, as well as the measures that will be taken to ensure that Indigenous Peoples are equal project beneficiaries.
- A description of the expected costs and budget, a summary of the expected timeline, and the people/roles that will be responsible of executing the risk and impact management measures.

A Description of the Culturally Appropriate Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Process and Information Disclosure

- A description of the process that was followed to ensure a culturally appropriate, intergenerational, and gender representative good faith negotiation process. It should include the feedback obtained from Indigenous Peoples on how the process should be undertaken. The IPP should be developed with the broad participation of representatives of different groups of Indigenous Peoples communities, to ensure that it responds to their own priorities. In cases where Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) needed to be obtained, this section should describe the agreed upon process to undertake the FPIC process and the agreed upon means to document its outcome(s) (consent and dissenting views). Among other information, this section should summarize the information disclosure process, how issues were raised during consultations/ FPIC process, and how those issues were addressed. It should also include how the consultation requirements in other ESPS such as ESPS 8 (cultural heritage) and ESPS 6 (ecosystem services) related to Indigenous Peoples were addressed.

A Description of the Grievance Mechanism

- A description of the culturally appropriate procedures included in the project's grievance mechanism to address grievances/queries by Indigenous Peoples arising from project implementation and operation. The GM should take into account both the availability of judicial recourse and customary dispute settlement mechanisms applicable to Indigenous Peoples. The grievance mechanism should provide for fair, transparent, and timely redress of grievances without costs, and if necessary, provide for special accommodations for women, youth and the elderly, and other vulnerable groups within the community, to make their complaints.

A Description of Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting Arrangements

- A definition of sociocultural indicators that serve as a baseline for eventual monitoring of changes generated by the project, defining a monitoring system specifically for Indigenous communities, analyzing the possibility of implementing participatory community monitoring systems, when that is practical. A description of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting mechanisms (including responsibilities, frequencies, feedback, and corrective action processes). A description of the expected costs and budget for implementing monitoring, evaluation and reporting measures, including those of participatory monitoring systems. Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should include arrangements for ongoing information disclosure, consultation and, where applicable, FPIC with Indigenous Peoples and for the implementation and funding of any corrective action identified in the evaluation process.

Land Acquisition Framework

(Annex 2 to the ToR)

1. Introduction

This Land Acquisition Framework (LAF) should be prepared based on the SCA. The LAF outlines the procedures and guidelines for acquiring land required for the implementation of the project. This framework aims to guide the executing agency to ensure that any land acquisition is conducted in a fair, transparent, and socially responsible, respecting the rights and interests of the concerned Indigenous population and other communities. This LAF should be further developed in compliance with national laws and the ESPF-5 and ESPF 7 of the IDB.

2. Brief Project Overview/objectives

The project aims to finance (description of main components and activities to be financed)

3. Land Ownership and Acquisition

Based on the outcomes of the SCA, and after carefully analysis that land acquisition in unavoidable by the project and since the project activities will be implemented in traditional Indigenous villages, the land to be allocated for project purposes belongs to these communities as customary land.

Although the project will benefit these same communities, if land will be needed/required land, it should be takes place ***with the consent of the community*** and respecting traditional and cultural regulations and characteristics, including allocation, management, and use of land: e.g., boundary markers (special trees, rocks, existence of ancient artefacts, etc.) and sacred places (ancestral gravesites, spiritual significance places, etc.).

4. Principles for Land Acquisition

While the requirements for the land will be justified based on the project scope, selection, and allocation of specific land within the communities will be acquired through consultation with and consent of the communities.

Guiding principles

The following principles will be considered when acquiring land:

1. Prior negotiation/ consultation and Consent – Recording of responses and approval (including the process toward it);
2. Traditional and cultural values – Including Cultural Heritage preservation, protecting and preserving e.g., sacred sites, and any cultural practices associated with the land;
3. Community right to complain and seek independent advice – Establish/enable the Grievance Redress Mechanism to provide individuals and communities with an accessible means to voice their concerns and seek resolution if needed in the process of acquiring land;

4. Community safety – Considering the minimization or elimination of risks and hazards to the well-being and security of the local community that may arise because of land acquisition and subsequent project or development activities;
5. Minimal disturbance of existing living structures - No relocation of households;
6. Long-term Sustainability - Recognizing customary practices of the local community; and
7. Legal compliance - Ensuring compliance with local and international laws, including those related to indigenous land rights and international human rights standards.

5. Compensation with affected families that resulted from the acquisition of land (if any)

If risks and impacts are identified, the Borrower should prepare a compensations measures (as part of the SCA and the IPP) outlining the actions to minimize and/or compensate for adverse impacts in a culturally appropriate manner

6. Reporting and Documentation

Transparent minutes and other documentation of all actions taken during the land acquisition process should be kept and always provided to help ensure accountability and build trust between the project developer and the communities. The documentation can also serve as a valuable tool for involving the various communities, highlighting community ownership and responsibility.

Reporting and documentation tools should be developed and consequently used throughout the Land Acquisition trajectory.

Annex II Signed Consent Forms Villages Assessment Phase

KRUTU datum: **Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.** **Toestemmingsformulier.**	
"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. " **Locatie:** Palumeu **Naam vertaler:** Espanijo Tawaikam	
Naam	**m/v**
Espanijo.	M.
Padoe.	M
Tawaikam A.	M.
Ketnis	M
Pakome	M.
Bafoe	M
michel	M

(7)

232

KRUTU datum: 7.02.2023
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Alalu Tepu.
Naam vertaler: Irima Ampani / Thomas Podiia.

Naam Sananpè moshesi	**m/v**
nola. Tukinok	m.
Hotje. E.	m.
antonisawipo	M
Serkyo J.	M
Soirien A.	m
Edwin. E	m
Theesimase	m.
Jack	m.
Dieter W.	m.

234

KRUTU datum: 7. 02. 2023
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Pelele Tepu
Naam vertaler: Irima Ampani Thomas Poakia

Naam	m/v
nola. S.	m.
Shanaupe J	M
maisani D	m
Sirai J	m
pemet	M.

KRUTU datum: 6. 02. 2023.
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Pelelu Tepu
Naam vertaler: Thomas Podnia / Magdalena Resteyna.

Naam	m/v
Misika Midjang	V
Ishiwarepatowa	V
nantawi anna	V
Shokopo Marye	V
Apekije Ricella	V
Imauwolmang Varensija	V
awipo Sarita	V
awip Deisija	V
awipo Danelia	V

KRUTU datum:
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Apetina
Naam vertaler: Basja Marrus / Roy Melina

Naam	m/v
Vanessa nailepun	V
maureen Kawaidoe.	V
Roseline Merenke	V
Mareike welisiwen	V
neni	V
Hanna welisiwen	V
tawaikem	V
Leiso merenke	V
Sela Neni	V

KRUTU datum:
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Apetina
Naam vertaler: Tasja Harms / Roy Meliwa

Naam	m/v
Gkiwupi ukili	V
lapeka welisiwen	V
lenda tawaikem	V
Mekeli ukili	V
Rona Gkawaidoe	V
Sejenda	V
Gleken welisiwen	V
Janny Koemaja	V
Alijanku Welisiwen	V

KRUTU datum:
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Apetina
Naam vertaler: Benny Nailoepun.

Naam	**m/v**
Jahasoe Nailoepun	M.
Letesia Merenke	M.
Makwali Ajamaka	M.
Metheli Rocky	M.
Jahasapati Merenke	M
Mozes Ajamaka	M.

KRUTU datum:
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Sipaliwini
Naam vertaler: Roan Tawadi / Kay Efechio / Thomas Podina.

Naam	m/v
Tjapawai. E.	M
antaewa . E	M
Merekeru. R	M
MARTINO	M
Tanahana	M
Rufus	M
SEN	M
barnabas.	M

KRUTU datum: Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems. Toestemmingsformulier.	
"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. " Locatie: Tjpaliwini Naam vertaler: Raan Tawadi / Kap. Egidio / Thomas Podiia	
Naam	**m/v**
Tjapawai Saipèsèja	M
riha	M
Roche	M
Addi	M
maRVin	M
Diaus	M
Manuel	M

KRUTU datum:
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Pipaliwini
Naam vertaler: Raan Tawadi / Schie Ochkopatapo

Naam	**m/v**
alamidoedoe Milashi	√
Tampakoe Julkes	√
Meu Domingas	√
rUTTPË CLEDEUANE	√
inesahpë simiupë	√
Oochpatapo Pidoedoe	√
riltuupe Aloshi	√
inesape FARANAZ	√
InehCaahpe Soseriyo	

KRUTU datum: Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems. Toestemmingsformulier.	
"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. " Locatie: Sipaliwini Naam vertaler: Raam. Tawadi / Schie Ochtapatapo	
Naam	**m/v**
Sandde kuruwa	V
oochpatapo merenda	V
AhnA Anija	V
koedi Deina	V
Nirmala RISMA	V
ineshaaskapé Joanita	V
	V
	V

KRUTU datum: 14-2-2023
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems. Safeguards and guidelines.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Coeroeni
Naam vertaler: Tomas / Orveo

Naam	m/v
Koejawi. L	✓
Toehampe G.	✓
Sohiatsu. A	✓
Tokarani. A	✓
Wiripatu. Atai	✓
Tapoerani. D	✓
Benito. i	✓
gibbere. T	

KRUTU datum:
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems. Safeguards and guidelines.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: ~~Kwamala~~ Kawemakhan
Naam vertaler: Arnold

Mannen

Naam	**m/v**
Pelenapin. Anataka alfer N.	
Pelenapin omdous do.	
~~SINTAman~~. asiLoiKE .	
Jtoewaki	
Loje	

KRUTU datum: 18-2-2023
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Safeguards and guidelines.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Kawemakhan
Naam vertaler: Akupa

Naam		~~M~~/V Rouwen
1 Pelenapin Hellerie	9 Alijana Emma	
	10 MAKiLoewala malasapin	
2 Koeliweidoe Kasijapun	11 Makiloewala Eseté	
3 Koeliweidoe Rosana	12 Makiloewala Célia.	
4 Tajan Idiloe	13 Tikiliwa . meheloe	
5 Koeliweidoe Haglien	14 pelewanaloe woni	
6 Pelewalamoe peline	15 manipgale waila	
	manipgale Koedewa	
7 PeleWalamoe Ranu	16	
8 Pelenapin mekoewapun.	17 meliwa kesya	

250

10 Olokowani

9 Wedije . Lucille .

2000 Willeton

Wanawa

KRUTU datum:
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems. Safeguards and guidelines.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Amatopo
Naam vertaler: Stacey/Thomas

Naam	**m/v**
Tuski – Tasoepun.	
Ishiwapun atuRai	
Kunkwai. Pikorkoe.	
Paneshi Panekke	
Takajawa Andeson	
Wiwiarkoime Suresh.	

252

KRUTU datum: 15-2-2023
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Safeguards and guidelines.
Toestemmingsformulier. Vrouwen.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Amatopo
Naam vertaler: Stacy Schiboispe

Naam	~~m~~/v
merco Ineshaachpe	
Lisjas. Reshoede	
Conchita schikoispe	
Sarita Ipinaachpë	
MeU Dina	
M z ~~kk~~ kriri	
Stacij schiboispe	

254

KRUTU datum:
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Kwamalasamutu

Naam vertaler: Virgil, juf Susan, Phildas

alleenaal vrouw

	Naam	m/v
1	Frida Muurokoime	
2	Wenona Tochpopuuruu	
3	Sherida Muurokoime	
4	Tamosha Nonowaihe	
5	Jesselien Tawadi	
6	Jeka Udepaenene	
7	Isselel Djeninpe	
8	Leylyani Shodi	
9	Machach Susan	
10	Ragia hoepoeroe	
11	harcwi Shohoho	
12	Feeri Reshoede	
13	Sen kaeraehe	
14	Emani Nonowauhe	
15	Ria Koepoeroe	
16	Romeka Inkapidoe	
17	Ripa Joechtjei	
18	Eppi Inkapidoe.	
19	Poettoena madrohpe.	
20	Shikoei Shikoelahpe.	

KRUTU datum:
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Kwamalasamutu
Naam vertaler: Virgil, juf Susan, Phildas

Naam	m/v
21 Washiepie tiepepiwa.	
22 Toeroenmang Samediana. 23 Tawadi Ripina.	
24 Ridi Erewe	
25 Toodypapiuru haren. 26 Larese Toeraran.	
27 apaja altagracia. 28	

KRUTU datum:
Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Kwama
Naam vertaler: Fini

Naam	**m/v**
matu	
Koeiki Pilipi	
Koepoeroe. ainejase	
Roeshoede nemsi	
Toeroeman. akuila R.R	
amesaja anola = Baasja	
Sameo Koeiki	
abraham	
Patakamy	

KRUTU datum: Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems. Toestemmingsformulier.	
"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. " Locatie: Kwama Naam vertaler: Ami	
Naam	**m/v**
Jawalasa. Toetjei	
maani.	
Sotense	
Den. Reshoede	
Isaaky	
Tanin	

Vrouwen

KRUTU datum: 17-11-2022 10u-18u

Social, economic and cultural impact assessment of the ACT livelihood programs.

Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ R. Ronosemito toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden."

Locatie: Alalapada
Naam vertaler: Selvina Koeparoe

Naam	m/v	Livelihood programma: thee/honing/ geen.
MARIA KOEJAWIKI	V	
morishi shalvila	V	
Mitashe EIMI	V	
Padoe. nicole	V	
APIJA	V	
Marlosijpe Jufei	V	

Wonwe.

KRUTU datum: 17-11-2022 16-18u

Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.
Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Alalapadu
Naam vertaler: Salvina Koeperoe

Naam	~~m~~/v
Morishi. Sagan	V
Morishi. Shelinie	V
Jitashe. wenvi	V
Oochpatapo efrata	V
Pakuddi Ado	V
Kjapawai Rionisie	V
Pakuddi Itavia	V
Morishi. Shridina	V
Shokoko. Silvana	V

KRUTU datum: 17-11-2022 14-16 10-12

Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems.

Toestemmingsformulier.

"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. "

Locatie: Alalapadu

Naam vertaler: Sabrina Koepoerce

Naam	m/v
Sumiu. MORIShi Touvial. Obpatapo	
Dennis Pokuddi Kaiwade. Epipas.	
Sem. Panaidede. Ineshaachpe Pai	
Jitashe-sedilio	
marcosijape - Greg Padoe nejen	
auinas	
KasinBu	
Darian	
PURU	

KRUTU datum: 7-11-2023 ~~14-16~~ 10-12 **Potential social and environmental impact of water/ solar and telecom systems. Toestemmingsformulier.**	
"Hierbij geef ik ACT-Suriname/ J. Nieuwendam toestemming om mij vragen te stellen middels een survey, foto's en audio recording te maken tijdens de krutu en de resultaten te gebruiken voor zowel interne data als publicatie aan derden, t.w. de IDB, Inter-American Development Bank. " **Locatie:** Alalapadu **Naam vertaler:** Salvina Koeperoe	
Naam	M ~~m/v~~
Padoe. STIPen	
maresiape. Idaisha	
manassé	
adeseke - M	